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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 06:56:33 ON 14 NOV 2001)
               SET COST OFF

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 06:57:04 ON 14 NOV 2001
               E WU G/AU
L1          565 S E3-E27,E111-E121
               E TAM P/AU
L2           12 S E3,E13,E27,E29
               E FRENCH I/AU
L3           21 S E3,E8,E9,E15
L4          594 S L1-L3
               E AMINO SUGAR/CT
               E E4+ALL
L5          225 S E1,E2
L6         1435 S SUGAR#/CW (L) AMINO
L7          688 S SUGAR#/CW (L) AMINO ACID
L8          747 S L6 NOT L7
L9         4523 S AMINOSUGAR OR AMINO SUGAR
L10         143 S AMINE#/CW (L) SUGAR
L11          94 S L10 NOT SUGAR BEET
L12       11523 S N()(ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE OR ACETYL(1W)GLUCOSAMINE)
L13        4832 S N()(ACETYLGALACTOSAMINE OR ACETYL(1W)GALACTOSAMINE)
L14         578 S N()(ACETYLMANNOSAMINE OR ACETYL(1W)MANNOSAMINE)
L15           1 S N()(ACETYLMANOSAMINE OR ACETYL(1W)MANOSAMINE)
L16       17318 S GLUCOSAMINE
L17        6832 S GALACTOSAMINE
L18         721 S MANNOSAMINE
L19          39 S POLYACETYLGLUCOSAMINE OR POLYACETYL GLUCOSAMINE OR POLY()(ACE
L20           3 S POLYACETYLGALACTOSAMINE OR POLYACETYL GALACTOSAMINE OR POLY()
L21           0 S POLYACETYLMANNOSAMINE OR POLYACETYL MANNOSAMINE OR POLY()(ACE
L22          74 S POLYACETYL(1W)GLUCOSAMINE OR POLY(1W)(ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE OR AC
L23           3 S POLYACETYL(1W)GALACTOSAMINE OR POLY(1W)(ACETYLGALACTOSAMINE O
L24           0 S POLYACETYL(1W)MANNOSAMINE OR POLY(1W)(ACETYLMANNOSAMINE OR AC
L25       19166 S CHITIN OR CHITOSAN

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 07:12:20 ON 14 NOV 2001
L26           3 S 7512-17-6 OR 27555-50-6 OR 36733-80-9
               E C8H15NO6/MF
L27          18 S E3 AND GLUCO? AND 2 ACETYLAMINO
L28           7 S L27 NOT (11C# OR 13C# OR 14C# OR C11# OR C13# OR C14# OR (D O
L29           7 S L26,L28 NOT PMS/CI
L30           3 S 35110-26-0 OR 51109-78-5 OR 62529-75-3
               SEL RN L29
L31         189 S E1-E7/CRN
L32          30 S L31 AND PMS/CI
L33          14 S L32 AND 1/NC
L34          24 S L26,L29,L30,L33
L35         175 S L31 NOT L34
L36           1 S 1811-31-0
L37          14 S C8H15NO6/MF AND GALACT? AND 2 ACETYLAMINO
L38           7 S L27 NOT (11C# OR 13C# OR 14C# OR C11# OR C13# OR C14# OR (D O
L39           8 S L36,L38
               SEL RN
L40         210 S E8-E15/CRN
L41          36 S L40 AND  PMS/CI
L42          17 S L41 AND 1/NC
L43          25 S L39,L42
L44         193 S L40 NOT L43
L45           1 S 3615-17-6
L46          17 S C8H15NO6/MF AND MANNO? AND 2 ACETYLAMINO
L47           8 S L46 NOT (11C# OR 13C# OR 14C# OR C11# OR C13# OR C14# OR (D O
               SEL RN
L48           1 S E16-E23/CRN
L49           1 S 3416-24-8
```

Point of Contact:
Jan Delaval
Librarian-Physical Sciences
CM1 1E01 Tel: 308-4498

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L50           3 S L30 AND C6H13NO5
L51          21 S L34 NOT L50
                SEL RN
L52         189 S E24-E44/CRN
L53          14 S L52 AND PMS/CI AND 1/NC
L54          21 S L51,L53
L55         175 S L52 NOT L54
L56          26 S C6H13NO5/MF AND GLUCO? AND 2 AMINO
L57           5 S L56 NOT (11C# OR 13C# OR 14C# OR C11# OR C13# OR C14# OR (D O
                SEL RN
L58         169 S E45-E49/CRN
L59           7 S L58 AND PMS/CI AND 1/NC
L60          12 S L50,L57,L59
L61         162 S L58 NOT L60
L62           1 S 7535-00-4
L63          11 S C6H13NO5/MF AND GALACT? AND 2 AMINO
L64           7 S L63 NOT (11C# OR 13C# OR 14C# OR C11# OR C13# OR C14# OR (D O
L65           7 S L62,L64
                SEL RN
L66          30 S E50-E56/CRN
L67           4 S L66 AND PMS/CI AND 1/NC
L68          11 S L65,L67
L69          26 S L66 NOT L68
L70           1 S 14307-02-9
L71           7 S C6H13NO5/MF AND MANNO? AND 2 AMINO
L72           4 S L71 NOT (13C# OR 14C#)
L73           4 S L70,L72
                SEL RN
L74          10 S E57-E60/CRN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:35:45 ON 14 NOV 2001
L75       10686 S L54 OR L43 OR L47 OR L60 OR L68 OR L73
L76       34061 S L5,L8,L9,L11-L24
L77        1181 S L55,L44,L48,L61,L69,L74
L78       36110 S L75-L77
L79          11 S L4 AND L78
L80       29806 S L78 AND (PY<=1995 OR PRY<=1995 OR AY<=1995)
                E ELECTROLYTE/CW
L81          17 S L80 AND E3,E4,E5
                E ELECTROLYTE/CT
                E E41+ALL
L82        1917 S E6,E5+NT
L83       52612 S E4+NT
L84          29 S L80 AND L82,L83
L85          64 S L80 AND ELECTROLYT?
L86          75 S L81,L84,L85

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 07:42:57 ON 14 NOV 2001
L87           4 S (SODIUM OR CALCIUM OR CHLORINE OR MAGNESIUM)/CN
                E SODIUM, ION/CN
L88           4 S E4,E55,E146,E147
                E CALCIUM, ION/CN
L89           3 S E10,E12,E23
                E CHLORINE, ION/CN
L90           4 S E9,E11,E20,E21
                E MAGNESIUM,ION/CN
                E MAGNESIUM, ION/CN
L91           4 S E4,E13,E17,E20
L92           8 S 79-33-4 OR 50-21-5 OR 10326-41-7 OR 22098-76-6 OR 13076-19-2
L93        3446 S (79-33-4 OR 50-21-5 OR 10326-41-7 OR 22098-76-6 OR 13076-19-2
L94           5 S 26023-30-3 OR 85114-66-5 OR 85066-50-8 OR 26917-25-9 OR 26161
L95           1 S 6915-15-7
L96          53 S C4H6O5/MF AND BUTANEDIOIC AND HYDROXY
L97           4 S L96 NOT (11C# OR 13C# OR 14C# OR C11# OR C13# OR C14# OR (D O
L98           3 S L97 NOT 18O
L99           3 S L95,L98
```

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                SEL RN
L100        1121 S E1-E3/CRN
                E ACETIC ACID/CN
L101           1 S E3
L102       25018 S 64-19-7/CRN
L103       22651 S L102 NOT PMS/CI
L104       18142 S L103 AND 2/NC
L105        6033 S L104 AND SALT
L106        6026 S L105 AND C2H4O2
L107       18992 S L102 NOT L106
L108           2 S 110-15-6 OR 108-30-5
L109          43 S C4H6O4/MF AND BUTANEDIOIC
L110           1 S L109 NOT (11C# OR 13C# OR 14C# OR C11# OR C13# OR C14# OR (D
L111           2 S L108,L110
                SEL RN
L112        6327 S E1-E2/CRN
L113           1 S 463-79-6
L114        6393 S 463-79-6/CRN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:58:24 ON 14 NOV 2001
L115        9563 S L83 AND L87-L92,L94,L98,L99,L101,L106,L111,L113
L116        1129 S L83 AND L93,L100,L112,L114
L117         230 S L83 AND L107
L118       10632 S L86,L115-L117

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:00:27 ON 14 NOV 2001
L119           3 S 50-99-7 OR 921-60-8 OR 58367-01-4
L120           1 S 3402-98-0
L121           6 S C6H10O7/MF AND IDURON?
L122           5 S L121 NOT LABELED
L123           1 S 6556-12-3
L124          11 S C6H10O7/MF AND GLUCURON?
L125           4 S L124 NOT (LABELED OR (D OR T)/ELS OR 14C#)
L126          11 S L119,L120,L122,L123,L125

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:03:46 ON 14 NOV 2001
L127         587 S L126 AND L118
L128           1 S L79 AND L127
L129         168 S L127 AND (1 OR 63)/SC,SX
L130         374 S (L54 OR L43 OR L47 OR L60 OR L68 OR L73 OR L55 OR L44 OR L48
L131           3 S L130 AND L127
L132         539 S L129,L130
L133           1 S L5 (L) THU/RL AND L127
L134           1 S (L6 OR L10)(L)THU/RL AND L127
L135           1 S L128,L133,L134
L136          35 S L132 AND ?DIALY?
L137           4 S L136 AND L75,L76
L138       29611 S L75,L76 AND L80
L139          74 S L138 AND L86
L140          74 S L138 AND L118
L141          74 S L139,L140
L142          13 S L141 AND L127
L143           2 S L142 AND 63/SC
L144           5 S L135,L137,L143
L145           4 S L141 AND 63/SC
L146           1 S L141 AND 63/SX
L147           8 S L144-L146
                E DIALYSIS/CT
                E E3+ALL
L148       12035 S E5+NT
                E DIALYSIS/CT
                E E12+ALL
L149         140 S E5+NT
                E DIALYSIS/CW
L150       11470 S E3-E5
L151           7 S L80 AND L148-L150
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L152          2 S L151 AND (AQUEOUS OR BIOMEMBRANE)/TI
L153          9 S L147,L152
                SEL HIT RN

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:19:36 ON 14 NOV 2001
L154         22 S E1-E22
L155          2 S 1398-61-4 OR 9012-76-4
L156        921 S (1398-61-4 OR 9012-76-4)/CRN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:20:00 ON 14 NOV 2001
L157          0 S L4 AND L25,L155,L156

=> fil reg

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:20:42 ON 14 NOV 2001
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   12 NOV 2001  HIGHEST RN 369354-32-5
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  12 NOV 2001  HIGHEST RN 369354-32-5

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 7, 2001

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER see
HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available.  See HELP PROPERTIES
for more information.  See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS
Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=> d ide can tot l154

L154 ANSWER 1 OF 22  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN   22537-22-0  REGISTRY
CN   Magnesium, ion (Mg2+) (8CI, 9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   Magnesium (Mg2+)
CN   Magnesium cation
CN   Magnesium cation(2+)
CN   Magnesium dication
CN   Magnesium ion
CN   Magnesium ion(2+)
CN   Magnesium(2+)
CN   Magnesium(II)
CN   Magnesium(II) ion
CN   Mg2+
MF   Mg
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA,
       CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMINFORMRX, CIN, DDFU, DETHERM*, DRUGU, EMBASE,
       IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, TOXLIT, ULIDAT,
       USPATFULL, VETU
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)


Mg2+

            4087 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
              91 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
            4100 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
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REFERENCE 1: 135:310421

REFERENCE 2: 135:309116

REFERENCE 3: 135:303662

REFERENCE 4: 135:300687

REFERENCE 5: 135:299442

REFERENCE 6: 135:294635

REFERENCE 7: 135:294587

REFERENCE 8: 135:294412

REFERENCE 9: 135:293621

REFERENCE 10: 135:292512

L154 ANSWER 2 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **17341-25-2** REGISTRY
CN Sodium, ion (Na1+) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Na1+
CN Sodium (Na1+)
CN Sodium cation
CN Sodium cation(1+)
CN Sodium ion
CN Sodium ion (Na1+)
CN Sodium ion(1+)
CN Sodium(1+)
CN Sodium(1+) ion
CN Sodium-23(1+)
MF Na
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMINFORMRX, CIN, DDFU, DETHERM*, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, TOXLIT, ULIDAT, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Na^+

8124 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
91 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
8134 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 135:312855

REFERENCE 2: 135:311963

REFERENCE 3: 135:311401

REFERENCE 4: 135:310556

REFERENCE 5: 135:309858

REFERENCE 6: 135:309415

REFERENCE 7: 135:309382

REFERENCE 8: 135:309381

REFERENCE 9: 135:309264

REFERENCE 10: 135:309214

L154 ANSWER 3 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **16887-00-6** REGISTRY
CN Chloride (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Chloride (Cl-)
CN Chloride anion
CN Chloride ion
CN Chloride ion (1-)
CN Chloride(1-)
CN Chlorine ion
CN Chlorine ion(1-)
CN Chlorine(1-)
CN Chlorine, ion (Cl1-)
CN Hydrochloric acid, ion(1-)
CN Perchloride
MF Cl
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DETHERM*, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, TOXLIT, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Cl^-

52394 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
222 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
52454 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 135:312097

REFERENCE 2: 135:309893

REFERENCE 3: 135:309871

REFERENCE 4: 135:309827

REFERENCE 5: 135:309433

REFERENCE 6: 135:309415

REFERENCE 7: 135:309396

REFERENCE 8: 135:309228

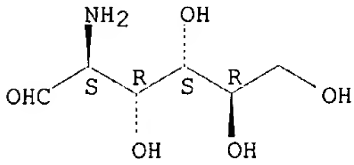
REFERENCE 9: 135:309216

REFERENCE 10: 135:308513

L154 ANSWER 4 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **14307-02-9** REGISTRY
CN D-Mannose, 2-amino-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Mannose, 2-amino-2-deoxy-, D- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Amino-2-deoxy-D-mannose
CN D-(+)-Mannosamine
CN D-Mannosamine

CN Mannosamine
AR 579-33-9
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 2636-92-2, 156660-44-5
MF C6 H13 N O5
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IPA, MEDLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

322 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
38 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
323 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 135:267271

REFERENCE 2: 135:247229

REFERENCE 3: 135:238972

REFERENCE 4: 135:223690

REFERENCE 5: 135:153038

REFERENCE 6: 134:364457

REFERENCE 7: 134:338441

REFERENCE 8: 134:307824

REFERENCE 9: 134:265751

REFERENCE 10: 134:256864

L154 ANSWER 5 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **14127-61-8** REGISTRY
CN Calcium, ion (Ca2+) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Ca2+
CN Calcium (II) ion
CN Calcium cation
CN Calcium dication
CN Calcium ion
CN Calcium ion(2+)
CN Calcium(2+)
CN Calcium(2+) ion
MF Ca
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMINFORMRX, CIN, DDFU, DETHERM*, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, TOXLIT, ULIDAT, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Ca^{2+}

6690 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
97 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
6720 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 135:312763

REFERENCE 2: 135:312544

REFERENCE 3: 135:310744

REFERENCE 4: 135:309858

REFERENCE 5: 135:308931

REFERENCE 6: 135:308849

REFERENCE 7: 135:308762

REFERENCE 8: 135:308761

REFERENCE 9: 135:303145

REFERENCE 10: 135:302055

L154 ANSWER 6 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **14047-56-4** REGISTRY
CN Butanedioic acid, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Succinic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI)
MF C4 H6 O4 . x Na
CI COM
LC STN Files: ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, GMELIN*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
CRN (110-15-6)

$HO_2C-CH_2-CH_2-CO_2H$

●x Na

460 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
462 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 135:292399

REFERENCE 2: 135:287884

REFERENCE 3: 135:247187

REFERENCE 4: 135:195045

REFERENCE 5: 135:170786

REFERENCE 6: 135:142182

REFERENCE 7: 135:94690

REFERENCE 8: 135:77468

REFERENCE 9: 135:62586

REFERENCE 10: 135:45514

L154 ANSWER 7 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **9004-35-7** REGISTRY
CN Cellulose, acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Cellulose acetate (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN A 432-130B
CN A 50T
CN A 50T (cellulose derivative)
CN AC 311075
CN AC 398-10
CN AC 61
CN AC 61 (cellulose derivative)
CN Aceplast LS
CN Acetate cellulose
CN Acetate cotton
CN Acetate ester of cellulose
CN Acetic acid, cellulose ester
CN Acetol RIB
CN Acetose
CN Acetyl 35
CN Acetylcellulose
CN Allogel
CN Amicon YM 10
CN Ampacet C/A
CN Asechi
CN Asechi H
CN ATs 1-2
CN Bioden
CN CA 100
CN CA 2-3X
CN CA 394
CN CA 398-10
CN CA 398-3
CN CA 398-30
CN CA 398-6
CN CA 600PP
CN CA 990
CN CA 995
CN CA 999
CN CA-REF
CN CAE 398-3
CN Cellidor
CN Cellidor A
CN Cellidor AW
CN Cellidor S
CN Cellidor SM 15
CN Cellidor U
CN Cellit K 700
CN Cellit K 900
CN Cellit L 700
CN Cellit T
CN Cellogel RS
CN Celluloflow TA 25
CN Celotate EHWP 04700
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for

DISPLAY
DR 58318-12-0, 58517-46-7, 125807-44-5, 120300-14-3, 103288-81-9, 50806-92-3, 66419-14-5, 70992-66-4, 71812-17-4, 155860-40-5, 81210-20-0, 81210-21-1, 87582-55-6
MF C2 H4 O2 . x Unspecified
CI COM
PCT Manual registration, Polyother, Polyother only
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, TOXLIT, TULSA, USAN, USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

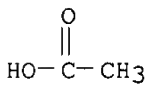
CM 1

CRN 9004-34-6
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 64-19-7
CMF C2 H4 O2



10735 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
296 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
10742 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 135:312560

REFERENCE 2: 135:312296

REFERENCE 3: 135:309358

REFERENCE 4: 135:308591

REFERENCE 5: 135:305039

REFERENCE 6: 135:303590

REFERENCE 7: 135:295575

REFERENCE 8: 135:293919

REFERENCE 9: 135:293910

REFERENCE 10: 135:293533

L154 ANSWER 8 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **7782-50-5** REGISTRY
CN Chlorine (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Chlorine mol.
CN Chlorine molecule (Cl2)

CN Diatomic chlorine
CN Dichlorine
CN Molecular chlorine
FS 3D CONCORD
MF Cl2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXLIT, TRCTHERMO*, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Cl-Cl

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

46660 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1746 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
46711 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
15 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 135:312870

REFERENCE 2: 135:312315

REFERENCE 3: 135:312209

REFERENCE 4: 135:311279

REFERENCE 5: 135:311137

REFERENCE 6: 135:310758

REFERENCE 7: 135:310720

REFERENCE 8: 135:310606

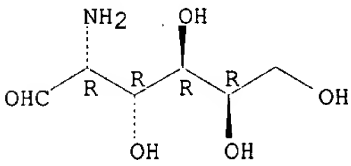
REFERENCE 9: 135:310600

REFERENCE 10: 135:310491

L154 ANSWER 9 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **7535-00-4** REGISTRY
CN D-Galactose, 2-amino-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Galactosamine (6CI)
CN Galactose, 2-amino-2-deoxy-, D- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Amino-2-deoxy-D-galactopyranose
CN 2-Amino-2-deoxy-D-galactose
CN 2-Amino-2-deoxygalactose
CN 2-Amino-D-galactose
CN Chondrosamine
CN D-(+)-Galactosamine
CN D-2-Galactosamine
CN D-Galactosamine
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C6 H13 N O5

CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXLIT, TULSA, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2088 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
101 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2091 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
6 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 135:308696

REFERENCE 2: 135:284261

REFERENCE 3: 135:283031

REFERENCE 4: 135:270006

REFERENCE 5: 135:267271

REFERENCE 6: 135:247229

REFERENCE 7: 135:239746

REFERENCE 8: 135:239460

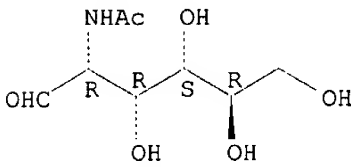
REFERENCE 9: 135:223690

REFERENCE 10: 135:222613

L154 ANSWER 10 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **7512-17-6** REGISTRY
CN D-Glucose, 2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN D-Glucose, 2-acetamido-2-deoxy- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Acetamido-2-deoxy-D-glucose
CN 2-Acetamido-2-deoxyglucose
CN 2-Acetamido-D-glucose
CN 2-Acetylamino-2-deoxy-D-glucose
CN Acetylglucosamine
CN D-N-Acetylglucosamine
CN Marine Sweet
CN N-Acetyl-2-amino-2-deoxy-D-glucose
CN N-Acetyl-2-amino-2-deoxyglucose
CN N-Acetyl-D-glucosamine
CN N-Acetylglucosamine
FS STEREOSEARCH

DR 7132-76-5, 134-61-2, 173382-53-1, 98632-70-3
MF C8 H15 N O6
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, PIRA, PROMT, SPECINFO, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

4534 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
351 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
4540 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 135:308595

REFERENCE 2: 135:302912

REFERENCE 3: 135:301808

REFERENCE 4: 135:300832

REFERENCE 5: 135:300629

REFERENCE 6: 135:300325

REFERENCE 7: 135:288981

REFERENCE 8: 135:287603

REFERENCE 9: 135:287600

REFERENCE 10: 135:287587

L154 ANSWER 11 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **7440-70-2** REGISTRY
CN Calcium (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Atomic calcium
CN Blood-coagulation factor IV
CN Calcium atom
CN Calcium element
CN Praval
DR 8047-59-4
MF Ca
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES,

DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2,
HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT,
NIOSHTIC, PHARMASEARCH, PIRA, PROMT, TOXLIT, TULSA, ULIDAT, USPATFULL,
VETU, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Ca

271921 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
6068 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
272231 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 135:312823

REFERENCE 2: 135:312795

REFERENCE 3: 135:312745

REFERENCE 4: 135:312734

REFERENCE 5: 135:312616

REFERENCE 6: 135:311991

REFERENCE 7: 135:311268

REFERENCE 8: 135:310928

REFERENCE 9: 135:310708

REFERENCE 10: 135:310649

L154 ANSWER 12 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **7440-23-5** REGISTRY
CN Sodium (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Atomic sodium
CN Natrium
CN Sodium atom
CN Sodium metal
CN Sodium-23
DR 184637-88-5, 213530-35-9, 351903-26-9
MF Na
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO,
CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS,
CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES,
DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2,
HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT,
NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXLIT, TULSA, ULIDAT,
USPATFULL, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Na

164387 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
3721 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA

164536 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 135:312843

REFERENCE 2: 135:312823

REFERENCE 3: 135:312806

REFERENCE 4: 135:312783

REFERENCE 5: 135:312745

REFERENCE 6: 135:311985

REFERENCE 7: 135:311268

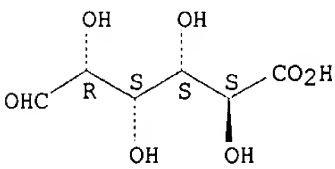
REFERENCE 8: 135:310928

REFERENCE 9: 135:310617

REFERENCE 10: 135:310608

L154 ANSWER 13 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **6556-12-3** REGISTRY
CN D-Glucuronic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Glucuronic acid, D- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN D-(+)-Glucuronic acid
CN Glucosiduronic acid
CN Glucuronic acid
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 12758-41-7, 36116-79-7, 87090-89-9, 87246-82-0
MF C6 H10 O7
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, SPECINFO, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2328 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
231 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2330 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 135:302988

REFERENCE 2: 135:302941

REFERENCE 3: 135:300591

REFERENCE 4: 135:290390

REFERENCE 5: 135:285774

REFERENCE 6: 135:275802

REFERENCE 7: 135:274596

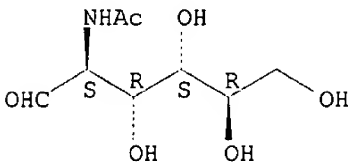
REFERENCE 8: 135:267271

REFERENCE 9: 135:262286

REFERENCE 10: 135:253854

L154 ANSWER 14 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **3615-17-6** REGISTRY
CN D-Mannose, 2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Mannose, 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-, D- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Acetamido-2-deoxy-D-mannose
CN N-Acetyl-.beta.-D-mannosamine
CN N-Acetyl-2-amino-2-deoxy-D-mannose
CN N-Acetyl-D-mannosamine
CN N-Acetylmannosamine
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 148496-67-7
MF C8 H15 N O6
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, MSDS-OHS, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

384 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
11 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
384 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 135:287577

REFERENCE 2: 135:238972

REFERENCE 3: 135:207308

REFERENCE 4: 135:177691

REFERENCE 5: 135:151270

REFERENCE 6: 135:45250

REFERENCE 7: 135:485

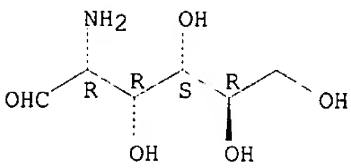
REFERENCE 8: 134:251309

REFERENCE 9: 134:221520

REFERENCE 10: 134:187657

L154 ANSWER 15 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **3416-24-8** REGISTRY
CN D-Glucose, 2-amino-2-deoxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Amino-2-deoxy-D-glucopyranose
CN 2-Amino-2-deoxy-D-glucose
CN 2-Amino-2-deoxyglucose
CN 2-Deoxy-2-amino-D-glucose
CN 2-Deoxy-2-aminoglucose
CN Chitosamine
CN D-Glucosamine
CN Glucosamine
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 58-87-7, 58267-75-7, 2351-15-7
MF C6 H13 N O5
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXLIT, TULSA, USAN, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

3966 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
281 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
3971 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
6 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 135:308584

REFERENCE 2: 135:302901

REFERENCE 3: 135:298433

REFERENCE 4: 135:293994

REFERENCE 5: 135:293712

REFERENCE 6: 135:285326

REFERENCE 7: 135:283031

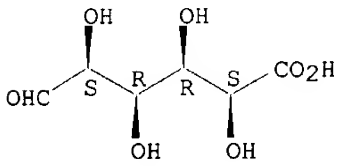
REFERENCE 8: 135:282951

REFERENCE 9: 135:272398

REFERENCE 10: 135:270891

L154 ANSWER 16 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **3402-98-0** REGISTRY
CN Iduronic acid (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C6 H10 O7
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, EMBASE, GMELIN*, MEDLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Relative stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

127 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
15 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
128 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
18 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 135:300591

REFERENCE 2: 135:175389

REFERENCE 3: 135:175388

REFERENCE 4: 135:147424

REFERENCE 5: 135:117317

REFERENCE 6: 135:81992

REFERENCE 7: 134:371786

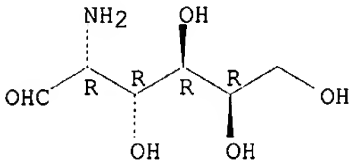
REFERENCE 8: 134:364306

REFERENCE 9: 134:337734

REFERENCE 10: 134:300791

L154 ANSWER 17 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **1948-54-5** REGISTRY
CN Galactose, 2-amino-2-deoxy- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 1114-24-5
MF C6 H13 N O5
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, TOXLIT
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Relative stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

101 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
101 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 87:28697

REFERENCE 2: 87:16635

REFERENCE 3: 86:115550

REFERENCE 4: 86:101547

REFERENCE 5: 86:78663

REFERENCE 6: 86:53718

REFERENCE 7: 86:53195

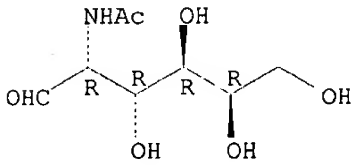
REFERENCE 8: 86:41453

REFERENCE 9: 86:40796

REFERENCE 10: 86:39647

L154 ANSWER 18 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **1811-31-0** REGISTRY
CN D-Galactose, 2-(acetylamino)-2-deoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Galactosamine, N-acetyl-, D- (6CI)
CN Galactose, 2-acetamido-2-deoxy-, D- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-(Acetylamino)-2-deoxy-D-galactose
CN 2-Acetamido-2-deoxy-D-galactose
CN 2-Deoxy-2-acetamido-D-galactose
CN 2-N-Acetyl-D-galactosamine
CN D-N-Acetylgalactosamine
CN GalNAc
CN N-Acetyl-2-amino-2-deoxy-D-galactose
CN N-Acetyl-2-amino-2-deoxygalactose
CN N-Acetyl-D-galactosamine
CN N-Acetylchondrosamine
CN N-Acetylgalactosamine
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 3398-89-8
MF C8 H15 N O6
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, PROMT, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2338 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
190 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2339 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
40 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 135:308696

REFERENCE 2: 135:300159

REFERENCE 3: 135:286260

REFERENCE 4: 135:270894

REFERENCE 5: 135:268948

REFERENCE 6: 135:253595

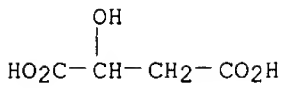
REFERENCE 7: 135:240548

REFERENCE 8: 135:239460

REFERENCE 9: 135:223346

REFERENCE 10: 135:208515

L154 ANSWER 19 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **676-46-0** REGISTRY
CN Butanedioic acid, hydroxy-, disodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Malic acid, disodium salt (8CI)
CN Sodium malate (7CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Disodium DL-malate
CN Disodium malate
CN DL-Malic acid disodium salt
DR 22798-10-3
MF C4 H6 O5 . 2 Na
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM, DETHERM*, EMBASE, GMELIN*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, RTECS*, TOXLIT, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
CRN (6915-15-7)



447 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
447 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 135:290984

REFERENCE 2: 135:274604

REFERENCE 3: 135:160196

REFERENCE 4: 135:136691

REFERENCE 5: 135:128818

REFERENCE 6: 135:121325

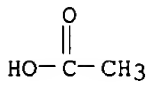
REFERENCE 7: 135:113497

REFERENCE 8: 135:47967

REFERENCE 9: 134:356572

REFERENCE 10: 134:341854

L154 ANSWER 20 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **127-09-3** REGISTRY
CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Sodium acetate (6CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Anhydrous sodium acetate
DR 325477-99-4
MF C2 H4 O2 . Na
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXLIT, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
CRN (64-19-7)



9082 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
71 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
9093 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 135:308883

REFERENCE 2: 135:308399

REFERENCE 3: 135:308131

REFERENCE 4: 135:307923

REFERENCE 5: 135:307650

REFERENCE 6: 135:303764

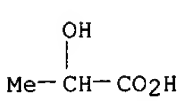
REFERENCE 7: 135:303587

REFERENCE 8: 135:299633

REFERENCE 9: 135:295276

REFERENCE 10: 135:294533

L154 ANSWER 21 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **72-17-3** REGISTRY
CN Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Lactic acid, monosodium salt (8CI)
CN Sodium lactate (7CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Lacolin
CN Lactic acid sodium salt
CN Monosodium lactate
CN Per-glycerin
CN Purasal S/SP 60
CN Sodium .alpha.-hydroxypropionate
CN Sodium DL-lactate
DR 312-85-6
MF C3 H6 O3 . Na
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLIT, TULSA, USAN, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
CRN (50-21-5)



1321 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

5 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
1323 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 135:293675

REFERENCE 2: 135:292399

REFERENCE 3: 135:287884

REFERENCE 4: 135:272126

REFERENCE 5: 135:262220

REFERENCE 6: 135:259789

REFERENCE 7: 135:252997

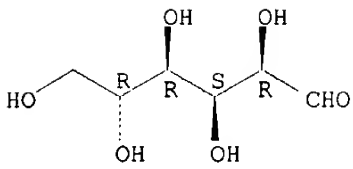
REFERENCE 8: 135:247187

REFERENCE 9: 135:241052

REFERENCE 10: 135:238956

L154 ANSWER 22 OF 22 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **50-99-7** REGISTRY
CN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (+)-Glucose
CN Anhydrous dextrose
CN Cartose
CN Cerelose
CN Cerelose 2001
CN Corn sugar
CN D(+)-Glucose
CN D-glucose
CN Dextropur
CN Dextrose
CN Dextrosol
CN Glucolin
CN Glucose
CN Glucosteril
CN Goldsugar
CN Grape sugar
CN Maxim Energy Gel
CN Staleydex 111
CN Staleydex 333
CN Sugar, grape
CN Tabfine 097(HS)
CN Vadex
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 8012-24-6, 8030-23-7, 162222-91-5, 165659-51-8, 50933-92-1, 80206-31-1
MF C6 H12 O6
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PHARMASEARCH, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLIT, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPATFULL, VETU, VTB
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

115577 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1902 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
115730 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
14 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 135:308928

REFERENCE 2: 135:308883

REFERENCE 3: 135:308878

REFERENCE 4: 135:308860

REFERENCE 5: 135:308837

REFERENCE 6: 135:308764

REFERENCE 7: 135:308689

REFERENCE 8: 135:308684

REFERENCE 9: 135:308595

REFERENCE 10: 135:308143

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FILE COVERS 1947 - 14 Nov 2001 VOL 135 ISS 21
FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 Nov 2001 (20011112/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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=> d all tot l153

L153 ANSWER 1 OF 9  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN   2001:703775  HCAPLUS
DN   135:247229
TI   Sugars and amino acids for passage through the blood-brain barrier
IN   Naito, Albert T.
PA   USA
SO   U.S., 6 pp.
     CODEN: USXXAM
DT   Patent
LA   English
IC   ICM  A61K031-435
NCL  514023000
CC   63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
     Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------      ---------------  --------
PI   US 6294520         B1   20010925      US 1989-341487   19890327 <--
AB   A material which has the ability to effect it's passage, at least in part,
     and the ability to transport other materials through the blood-brain
     barrier which includes any one or more pure sugars or pure amino
     sugars from the group consisting of meso ethritol, xylitol,
     D(+)galactose, D(+)lactose, D(+)xylose, dulcitol, myo-inositol,
     L(-)fructose, D(-)mannitol, sorbitol, D(+)glucose, D(+)arabinose,
     D(-)arabinose, cellobiose, D(+)maltose, D(+)raffinose, L(+)rhamnose,
     D(+)melibiose, D(-)ribose, adonitol, D(+)arabitol, L(-)arabitol,
     D(+)fucose, L(-)fucose, D(-)lyxose, L(+)lyxose, L(-)lyxose, D(+)
     glucosamine, D-mannosamine, and D-galactosamine
     ; and any one or more amino acids from the group consisting of arginine,
     asparagine, aspartic acid, cysteine, glutamic acid, glycine, histidine,
     leucine, methionine, phenylalanine, proline, serine, threonine, glutamine,
     lysine, tryptophan, tyrosine, valine, and taurine.  For use in the
     research or treatment of a subject that material is combined with one or
     more of the substances beta carotene, xanthophyll, lecithin, calcium,
     somatostatin, vasopressin, endorphin, enkephalin, acetyl-L-carnitine,
     GABA, dynorphin, L-tryptophan, choline, thiamine, pyridoxine, niacin,
     L-arginine, hydroxyproline, NGF, methionine, cystine, potassium,
     phosphorus, chlorine, sodium, vitamins A, B, C, D and E, and selenium.
     Thus, combination of 0.2-6 g of above sugars and 10-3000 mg of above amino
     acids and 30 mg beta carotene is used for research or treatment of
     baldness.
ST   sugar amino acid blood brain barrier
IT   Nervous system
        (Huntington's chorea; sugars and amino acids for passage through
        blood-brain barrier)
IT   Nervous system
        (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; sugars and amino acids for passage
        through blood-brain barrier)
IT   Appetite
        (anorexia nervosa; sugars and amino acids for passage through
        blood-brain barrier)
IT   Heart, disease
        (arrhythmia; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain
        barrier)
IT   Mental disorder
        (attention deficit disorder; sugars and amino acids for passage through
        blood-brain barrier)
IT   Mental disorder
        (autism; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain
        barrier)
IT   Appetite
        (bulimia; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain
        barrier)
IT   Movement disorders
```

(cerebral palsy; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)
IT Pain
(chronic; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)
IT Bone
(damage to; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)
IT Heart
(disorders; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)
IT Memory, biological
(enhancement of; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)
IT Hair preparations
(growth stimulants; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)
IT Bladder
(incontinence; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)
IT Spinal cord
(injury; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)
IT Headache
(migraine; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)
IT Mental disorder
(obsession-compulsion; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)
IT Anxiety
(panic disorder; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)
IT Mental disorder
(phobia; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)
IT Ovarian cycle
(premenstrual syndrome; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)
IT Brain, disease
(stroke; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)
IT Acne
Alcoholism
Alopecia
Alzheimer's disease
Analgesics
Anorexia
Antidepressants
Antidiabetic agents
Antihypertensives
Biological transport
Blood-brain barrier
Drug dependence
Electrolytes
Headache
Insomnia
Muscular dystrophy
Parkinson's disease
Shock (circulatory collapse)
Stress, animal
(sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)
IT Enkephalins
Minerals, biological studies
Vitamins

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)

IT Amino acids, biological studies
Carbohydrates, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)

IT Osteoporosis
(therapeutic agents; sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)

IT 50-36-2, Cocaine 54-11-5, Nicotine 561-27-3, Heroin
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)

IT 50-69-1, D-Ribose 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies **50-99-7**, D(+) Glucose, biological studies 51-35-4, Hydroxyproline 52-90-4, Cysteine, biological studies 56-12-2, GABA, biological studies 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-45-1, Serine, biological studies 56-84-8, Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-85-9, Glutamine, biological studies 56-86-0, Glutamic acid, biological studies 56-87-1, Lysine, biological studies 56-89-3, Cystine, biological studies 58-86-6, D(+) Xylose, biological studies 59-23-4, D(+) Galactose, biological studies 59-43-8, Thiamine, biological studies 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 60-18-4, Tyrosine, biological studies 61-90-5, Leucine, biological studies 62-49-7, Choline 63-42-3, D(+) Lactose 63-68-3, Methionine, biological studies 63-91-2, Phenylalanine, biological studies 65-23-6, Pyridoxine 69-65-8, D(-) Mannitol 69-79-4, D(+) Maltose 70-47-3, Asparagine, biological studies 71-00-1, Histidine, biological studies 72-18-4, Valine, biological studies 73-22-3, Tryptophan, biological studies 74-79-3, Arginine, biological studies 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 87-89-8, myo-Inositol 87-99-0, Xylitol 107-35-7, Taurine 127-40-2, Xanthophyll 147-85-3, Proline, biological studies 488-81-3, Adonitol 488-82-4, D(+) Arabitol 512-69-6, D(+) Raffinose 528-50-7, Cellobiose 585-99-9, D Melibiose 608-66-2, Dulcitol 1114-34-7, D Lyxose 1406-16-2, Vitamin d 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 1949-78-6, L Lyxose 2438-80-4, L(-) Fucose 3040-38-8, Acetyl-L-carnitine **3416-24-8** 3615-37-0, D(+) Fucose 3615-41-6, L Rhamnose 7235-40-7, Beta carotene 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies **7440-23-5**, Sodium, biological studies **7440-70-2**, Calcium, biological studies **7535-00-4**, D **Galactosamine** 7643-75-6, L(-) Arabitol 7723-14-0, Phosphorus, biological studies 7776-48-9, L-Fructose 7782-49-2, Selenium., biological studies **7782-50-5**, Chlorine, biological studies 9061-61-4, NGF 10323-20-3, D Arabinose 11000-17-2, Vasopressin 11103-57-4, Vitamin A **14307-02-9**, D **Mannosamine** 51110-01-1, Somatostatin 60118-07-2, Endorphin 74913-18-1, Dynorphin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sugars and amino acids for passage through blood-brain barrier)

RE.CNT 13
RE
(1) Amer; US 4959227 1990
(2) Anon; JP 03052810 1991 HCAPLUS
(3) Anon; JP 05339148 1993 HCAPLUS
(4) Anon; WO 652012 1995
(5) Bodor; US 4824850 1989 HCAPLUS
(6) Gans; US 4025650 1977 HCAPLUS
(7) Gans; US 4042687 1977 HCAPLUS
(8) Gans; US 4053589 1977 HCAPLUS
(9) Leeson; US 4965074 1990 HCAPLUS
(10) Michnowski; US 4543262 1985
(11) Michnowski; US 4832971 1989
(12) Michnowski; US 4859475 1989
(13) Pollack; US 4639465 1987 HCAPLUS

L153 ANSWER 2 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:181639 HCAPLUS
DN 130:213678
TI Osmoregulation agents for peritoneal **dialysis** fluids
IN Kubo, Akihiro; Tomohisa, Kazuo
PA Terumo Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K031-195
ICS A61K009-08; A61K031-375; A61K031-70
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11071273	A2	19990316	JP 1997-233579	19970829

AB A peritoneal **dialysis** fluid comprises .gtoreq.1 osmoregulation agents selected from the group consisting of N-acetylamino acids, **N-acetyl-D-glucosamine**, glucuronic acid, and ascorbic acid. A **dialysis** soln. contg. N-acetylarginine at 1.75 g/100 mL was adjusted to osmotic pressure 350 mOsm/kg with NaCl and pH adjusted to 7 with NaOH. The soln. showed an excellent water-removing performance and a low absorption of glucose in animal studies.
ST peritoneal **dialysis** soln acetyl amino acid; acetylglucosamine peritoneal **dialysis** soln; glucuronate peritoneal **dialysis** soln; ascorbate peritoneal **dialysis** soln
IT Amino acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(N-Ac; osmoregulation agents for peritoneal **dialysis** fluids)
IT Peritoneal **dialysis**
(osmoregulation agents for peritoneal **dialysis** fluids)
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 68-95-1, N-Acetylproline 155-84-0 543-24-8, N-Acetylglycine 1218-34-4, N-Acetyltryptophan 2497-02-1, N-Acetylhistidine 6556-12-3, Glucuronic acid **7512-17-6, N-Acetyl-D-glucosamine**
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(osmoregulation agents for peritoneal **dialysis** fluids)

L153 ANSWER 3 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:259766 HCAPLUS
DN 126:242926
TI Biocompatible **aqueous** solution for use in continuous ambulatory peritoneal **dialysis**
IN **Wu, George; Tam, Paul Y.; French, Ian W.**
PA Wu, George, Can.; Tam, Paul, Y.; French, Ian, W.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K033-14
ICS A61K031-70; A61K031-715
ICI A61K033-14, A61K033-10; A61K033-14, A61K033-06; A61K033-14, A61K033-00; A61K033-14, A61K031-70; A61K033-14, A61K031-70; A61K033-14, A61K031-715
CC **63-7** (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): **1**
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9706810	A1	19970227	WO 1996-CA542	19960809 <--

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA

CA 2155910	AA	19970212	CA 1995-2155910	19950811	<--
US 6083935	A	20000704	US 1995-558472	19951116	<--
AU 9666533	A1	19970312	AU 1996-66533	19960809	<--
AU 697288	B2	19981001			
EP 859621	A1	19980826	EP 1996-926294	19960809	<--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI					
CN 1195291	A	19981007	CN 1996-196771	19960809	<--
JP 11511140	T2	19990928	JP 1996-508773	19960809	<--
NO 9800500	A	19980205	NO 1998-500	19980205	<--
AU 9898252	A1	19990304	AU 1998-98252	19981231	<--
AU 723487	B2	20000831			
PRAI CA 1995-2155910	A	19950811 <--			
US 1995-558472	A2	19951116 <--			
AU 1996-66533	A3	19960809			
WO 1996-CA542	W	19960809			

AB A peritoneal **dialysis** soln. comprise an effective amt. of an acetylated or deacetylated **amino sugar** and/or combinations thereof. Rats were **dialyzed** for 4 h with Hanks Balanced salt soln. with either glucose (I) or **N-acetylglucosamine** (II) at a concn. of 75 mM or 214 mM, at a pH of 7.35-7.4. II resulted in a statistically significant increase in net ultrafiltration as well as peritoneal clearance of urea without increasing albumin or total protein loss into the **dialysis** fluid. In addn., the inclusion of II simulated the synthesis of hyaluronic acid by more than 100% as compared to I.

ST ambulatory peritoneal **dialysis** biocompatible aq soln

IT **Electrolytes**
Peritoneal dialysis
(biocompatible aq. soln. for use in continuous ambulatory peritoneal **dialysis**)

IT **Amino sugars**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biocompatible aq. soln. for use in continuous ambulatory peritoneal **dialysis**)

IT **50-99-7**, Glucose, biological studies **72-17-3**, Sodium lactate **127-09-3**, Sodium acetate **676-46-0**, Sodium malate **1811-31-0**, **n-Acetylgalactosamine** **3402-98-0**, Iduronic acid **3416-24-8**, **Glucosamine** **3615-17-6**, **n-Acetylmannosamine** **6556-12-3**, Glucuronic acid **7512-17-6**, **N-Acetylglucosamine** **7535-00-4**, **Galactosamine** **14047-56-4** **14127-61-8**, Calcium ion, biological studies **14307-02-9**, **Mannosamine** **16887-00-6**, Chloride ion, biological studies **17341-25-2**, Sodium ion, biological studies **22537-22-0**, Magnesium ion, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biocompatible aq. soln. for use in continuous ambulatory peritoneal **dialysis**)

L153 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1996:379677 HCAPLUS
DN 125:41763
TI Site-specific biomolecular complexes for drug delivery to brain
IN Katz, Robert; Tomoaia-Cotisel, Maria
PA Molecular/structural Biotechnologies, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K038-00
ICS A61K038-18; A61K031-70; A61K039-44; A61K039-385; A61K039-395
CC **63-6** (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI	WO 9604001	A1	19960215	WO 1995-US9870	19950804 <--
	W: AU, CA, HU, JP, NO				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 5716614	A	19980210	US 1994-286327	19940805 <--
	US 6005004	A	19991221	US 1995-487693	19950607 <--
	AU 9532755	A1	19960304	AU 1995-32755	19950804 <--
	EP 952841	A1	19991103	EP 1995-929378	19950804 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
PRAI	US 1994-286327		19940805 <--		
	US 1995-487693		19950607 <--		
	WO 1995-US9870		19950804 <--		

AB The title complexes comprise a therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic agent (biol. active mol.) and an .omega.-3 fatty acid (esp. .alpha.-linolenic, eicosapentaenoic, or docosahexaenoic acid) or deriv. thereof. The complexes are further covalently bonded with cationic carriers and permeabilizer peptides for delivery across the blood-brain barrier and with targeting moieties for uptake by target brain cells. The complexes are particularly useful for delivery of a biol. active agent to the glial tissue of the brain as well as to the cortical cholinergic and adrenergic neurons. Thus, acid .beta.-glucosidase (glucocerebrosidase) may be conjugated with a polylysine carrier to which are also attached docosahexaenoyl residues, a directing moiety such as tetanus toxin fragment C or NGF, and cationized human albumin to facilitate penetration of the blood-brain barrier for enzyme replacement therapy in Gaucher's disease (no data).

ST drug delivery brain fatty acid; enzyme delivery brain fatty acid

IT Nerve, disease
(adrenergic and cholinergic; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)

IT Genetic vectors
Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(complexes and conjugates with fatty acids; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)

IT Animal growth regulators
Antibodies
Antigens
Deoxyribonucleic acids
Enzymes
Gene
Hormones
Nucleotides, biological studies
Peptides, biological studies
Proteins, biological studies
Ribonucleic acids
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(complexes and conjugates with fatty acids; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)

IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(neuroglia; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)

IT Blood-brain barrier
(peptides as drug permeability enhancers for; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)

IT Gaucher's disease
(site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)

IT Diagnosis
(agents, complexes and conjugates with fatty acids; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)

IT **Polyelectrolytes**
(cationic, conjugates with drugs; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)

IT Brain, disease
(cerebral cortex, site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)

IT Neuroglia

(disease, site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)
IT Neuroglia
(neoplasm, site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)
IT Nucleotides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oligo-, complexes and conjugates with fatty acids; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)
IT Nucleotides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oligo-, analogs, antisense, complexes and conjugates with fatty acids; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)
IT Biological transport
(permeation, of drugs through blood-brain barrier, peptide conjugation enhancement of; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)
IT Polyamides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(poly(amino acids), conjugates with drugs; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)
IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyunsatd., n-3, conjugates with drugs; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)
IT Toxins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tetanus, C fragment of, conjugates, for drug targeting; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)
IT 9027-52-5, .beta.-Hexosaminidase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(A and B, complexes and conjugates with fatty acids; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)
IT 9001-42-7, .alpha.-Glucosidase 9001-45-0, .beta.-Glucuronidase 9001-62-1 9001-67-6, Neuraminidase 9025-35-8 9025-42-7, .alpha.-Mannosidase 9025-43-8, .beta.-Mannosidase 9027-89-8, Galactosylceramidase 9030-36-8, Galactose-6-sulfatase 9031-11-2, .beta.-Galactosidase 9031-54-3, Sphingomyelinase 9037-65-4, .alpha.-L-Fucosidase 9068-68-2, Arylsulfatase A 9073-56-7, .alpha.-L-Iduronidase 9075-24-5, Aspartylglucosylaminase 9075-63-2, .alpha.-N-Acetylgalactosaminidase 9077-06-9 37228-64-1, Glucocerebrosidase 37277-59-1 37288-40-7, .alpha.-N-Acetylglucosaminidase 50936-59-9, Iduronate sulfatase 55354-43-3, **N-Acetylgalactosamine** 4-sulfatase 56467-83-5, Ceramidase 60320-99-2, **N-Acetylglucosamine** -6-sulfatase 79955-83-2 143003-46-7, Alglucerase 154248-97-2, Cerezyme
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(complexes and conjugates with fatty acids; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)
IT 6217-54-5 10417-94-4
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugates with drugs; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)
IT 9061-61-4, NGF 11032-79-4, .alpha.-Bungarotoxin
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugates, for drug targeting; site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)
IT 25322-68-3D, PEG, conjugates with enzymes and fatty acids
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)
IT 24937-47-1D, Polyarginine, conjugates with drugs 24937-49-3D, Polyornithine, conjugates with drugs 25104-12-5D, Polyornithine,

conjugates with drugs 25104-18-1D, Polylysine, conjugates with drugs 25212-18-4D, Polyarginine, conjugates with drugs 38000-06-5D, Polylysine, conjugates with drugs
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(site-specific biomol. complexes for drug delivery to brain)

L153 ANSWER 5 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1993:678861 HCAPLUS
DN 119:278861
TI Manufacture of **biomembranes** with **amino sugar** -containing polymers
IN Nakagawa, Tsutomu; Higuchi, Akon; Nin, Shuei; Tanaka, Mutsuo; Sawada, Kenzo
PA Mitsui Sugar Co, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C08F008-32
CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 9
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 05148314	A2	19930615	JP 1991-310870	19911126 <--
	JP 2994821	B2	19991227		

AB Biocompatible hydrophilic polymers are prepd. by treating active Cl-contg. polymers with **amino sugars**, i.e. .alpha.-D-2-deoxy-2-aminoglucopyranosyl-(1,6)-D-sorbitol (I) and .alpha.-D-2-deoxy-2-aminoglucopyranosyl-(1,6)-D-mannitol (II). Membranes made of these polymers can be used as slow-release biomembranes and dialysis membranes (no data). Chloromethylated polysulfone membrane was immersed in an aq. soln. contg. I and II (1:1) and heated. The membrane showed improved water content and enhanced glycine permeation rate.
ST **amino sugar** chloropolymer reaction product biomembrane; dialysis membrane polysulfone **amino sugar**
IT Membrane, biological
(**amino sugar**-contg. polymers for)
IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, compounds
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(aminodeoxy, reaction products, with chloropolymers, biomembranes from)
IT Polysulfones, compounds
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(chloromethylated, reaction products, with **amino sugars**, biomembranes from)
IT **Dialyzers**
(hemo-, membranes, **amino sugar**-contg. polymers for)
IT 9080-67-5DP, Chloromethylstyrene polymer, reaction products with **amino sugars** 25036-43-5DP, Poly(.gamma.-methyl-L-glutamate), chloroethylated, reaction products with **amino sugars** 25086-16-2DP, Poly(.gamma.-methyl-L-glutamate), chloroethylated, reaction products with **amino sugars** 151434-08-1DP, reaction products with chloromethylated polysulfones 151526-40-8DP, reaction products with chloromethylated polysulfones
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, for biomembranes)
IT 13718-94-0, Palatinose
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, with hydrazine hydride)
IT 302-01-2, Hydrazine, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, with palatinose)

L153 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1991:520064 HCAPLUS
DN 115:120064

TI Galactose-based enteral and pareneral feeding solutions
IN Reutter, Werner; Roser, Martin
PA Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Ger. Offen., 10 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM A23L001-29
ICS A61K031-70
ICI A61K031-70, A61K031-195, A61K037-02
CC **63-6** (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 18
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 3935906	A1	19910502	DE 1989-3935906	19891027 <--
DE 3935906	C2	19930617		

AB Solns. for enteral and parenteral feeding comprise monosaccharides, essential amino acids, **electrolytes** and proteins. Of the monosaccharides, .gtoreq.5% consist of D-galactose, L-glucose, D-mannose, D-**glucosamine**, **N-acetylgalactosamine**, **N-acetylmannosamine**, D-lactose and/or D-lactose, with D-galactose .gtoreq.50% of the above monosaccharide total. Since D-galactose restores the function of the metab. receptors and transport systems, the solns. are esp. useful for patients in coma or stress. An infusion soln. comprised D-galactose 25, D-mannose 25, arginine 5, phenylalanine 7, valine 5, leucine 7, isoleucine 6, lysine 6, methionine 5, dextran 25, hydroxyethyl starch 25, KCl 4, CaCL2 3, MgCl2 2 g/L and NaCl q.s.

ST galactose enteral parenteral feeding soln
IT **Electrolytes**
Albumins, biological studies
Globulins, biological studies
Monosaccharides
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(feeding solns. contg., enteral and parenteral)
IT Diabetes mellitus
Liver, disease or disorder
Stress, biological
(treatment of, galactose-contg. enteral and parenteral solns. for)
IT Mental disorder
(Alzheimer's disease, treatment of, galactose-contg. enteral and parenteral solns. for)
IT Feeding
(enteral, solns. for, galactose-contg.)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(essential, feeding solns. contg., enteral and parenteral)
IT Feeding
(parenteral, solns. for, galactose-contg.)
IT 56-87-1, Lysine, biological studies 59-23-4, D-Galactose, biological studies 61-90-5, Leucine, biological studies 63-42-3 63-68-3, Methionine, biological studies 63-91-2, Phenylalanine, biological studies 71-00-1, Histidine, biological studies 72-18-4, Valine, biological studies 72-19-5, Threonine, biological studies 73-22-3, Tryptophan, biological studies 73-32-5, Isoleucine, biological studies 74-79-3, Arginine, biological studies 576-36-3, D-Galactonic acid 685-73-4, D-Galacturonic acid 2438-80-4, L-Fucose **3416-24-8** 3458-28-4, D-Mannose **3615-17-6** 4618-18-2, D-Lactulose 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, biological studies 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride (CaCl2), biological studies 31022-50-1
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(feeding solns. contg., enteral and parenteral)

L153 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1986:520717 HCAPLUS
DN 105:120717
TI Antitumor agents
IN Kogo, Michiko
PA Japan
SO Fr. Demande, 20 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K035-14
ICI A61K035-14, A61K031-73
CC 63-3 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 2568125	A1	19860131	FR 1984-11819	19840725
FR 2568125	B1	19880415		

AB The antitumor agent is a glycoprotein (mol. wt. 30,000-100,000) with an isoelec. point of 3.5-5.5. It acts by stimulating cell fusion in tumors, and is composed of rectin with **N-acetyl-D-galactosamine**. The agent is obtained from animal cell film, such as leukemia type T virus-infected human cells or murine leukemia-infected rat cells. Thus, human leukemia-infected human blood leukocytes were selected for fusion capability. The selected cells were maintained in a Me2SO-contg. medium, at -80.degree. and subsequently cultured on bovine fetus serum for 4 days. The cultured cells were suspended in a phosphate-buffered (pH 7) physiol. saline soln. The suspension was frozen, thawed, and the proteins pptd. with (NH4)2SO4, at 4.degree.. The protein was sepd. by centrifuging and suspended in PBS. A small amt. of (NH4)2SO4 was drawn by **dialysis** and again centrifuged. The supernatant contained the active compd., as shown by cell fusion studies.
ST anticancer glycoprotein; rectin acetylgalactosamine anticancer
IT Glycoproteins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(from leukemia virus-infected animal cells, as neoplasm inhibitor)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(glycoproteins, from animal cells infected with leukemia viruses)
IT Animal cell
(leukemia virus-infected, antitumor glycoprotein from)
IT Virus, animal
(human T-cell leukemia, neoplasm inhibitor from animal cells infected with)
IT Virus, animal
(murine leukemia, neoplasm inhibitor from animal cells infected with)
IT **1811-31-0D**, compd. with rectin 91932-81-9D, compd. with acetylgalactosamine
RL: **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(neoplasm inhibitor)

L153 ANSWER 8 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1983:573887 HCAPLUS
DN 99:173887
TI Problems in treating experimentally induced acute hepatic failure by hemoperfusion or cross circulation
AU Chamuleau, Robert A. F. M.; Popken, Robert J.; Beyerbacht, Ellen C.; De Koning, Henk W. M.
CS Lab. Exp. Intern. Med., Univ. Amsterdam, Amsterdam, 1054 EG, Neth.
SO Hepatology (Baltimore) (**1983**), 3(5), 696-700
CODEN: HPTLD9; ISSN: 0270-9139
DT Journal
LA English
CC 14-7 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): **63**
AB Acute hepatic failure was induced in rats by **galactosamine** injection i.p. (1 gm/kg). Twenty-four hours later rats were treated by

hemoperfusion (HP) over encapsulated sorbents: cellulose acetate-coated charcoal, polyelectrolyte-coated Amberlite XAD4, a combination of both, or cross circulation with a healthy donor. Compared with control treatment (prevention of hypoglycemia by glucose infusion), the survival rate was not improved by HP or cross circulation: controls 19% vs. treated animals 0-17%. Extension of duration or increased frequency of HP gave the same survival rates. Computer simulation based on zero-order introduction of a possible toxin into a 2-compartment model shows that HP up to 5 h/day is not able to clear the body effectively from the assumed toxin if its partition coeff. exceeds a value of 50.

ST liver failure treatment hemoperfusion adsorbent; cross circulation liver failure adsorbent

IT **Polyelectrolytes**
(amberlite XAD4 coated with, in hemoperfusion in liver failure treatment, cross circulation in relation to)

IT Charcoal
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cellulose acetate-coated, hemoperfusion with, in liver failure treatment, cross circulation in relation to)

IT Blood transfusion
(exchange, in liver failure treatment, hemoperfusion over encapsulated sorbents in relation to)

IT Liver
(failure, treatment of, with hemoperfusion over encapsulated sorbents vs. cross circulation in)

IT Perfusion
(hemo-, in liver failure treatment, encapsulated sorbents in, cross-circulation in relation to)

IT 9079-25-8
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(XAD4, polyelectrolyte-coated, in hemoperfusion in liver failure treatment, cross circulation in relation to)

IT **9004-35-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(charcoal coated with, in hemoperfusion in liver failure treatment, cross circulation in relation to)

L153 ANSWER 9 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1970:19825 HCAPLUS

DN 72:19825

TI Mucopolysaccharides in corneal wound healing

AU Dohlman, Claes H.; Praus, R.

CS Inst. of Biol. and Med. Sci., Boston, Mass., USA

SO Biochem. Eye, Symp. (1968), Meeting Date 1966, 120-7. Editor(s): Dardenne, M. U. Publisher: S. Karger, Basel, Switz.
CODEN: 21PKA8

DT Conference

LA English

CC 11 (Mammalian Biochemistry)

AB In this study the incorporation of 35S-labeled precursors into the acid mucopolysaccharide (I) of corneal wounds was detd. quant. Perforating wounds were made in rabbit corneas. At varying intervals after wounding inorg. sulfate-35S was injected into the anterior chamber of the eye or i.v. After 5 hr, strips contg. the wounds were cut out, **dialyzed**, weighed, and digested with papain. The micromethod of Antonopoulos, et al., (1961, 1964) for the detn. of I was adapted for use with corneal tissue. The 35S-labeled I was eluted stepwise from cellulose columns using 1% cetylpyridinium chloride (II), 0.03M NaCl in 0.05% II, and 0.6M Mg cl2 in 0.05% II, giving 2 major peaks. After fractionation on Dowex 50, peak 1 was found to contain 98% **glucosamine** and 2% **galactosamine** and peak 2 93% **galactosamine** and 7% **glucosamine**. After wounding there was a slight decrease in the hexosamine contents of the 2 peaks but little change in the molar ratio. The uptake of sulfate-35S into the scar tissue, however, differed markedly from normal. Two weeks after wounding 7 times more radioactivity was incorporated into peak 2 than into peak 1. The ratio gradually decreased

until it became normal after 3 months. These results support previous chem. and histochem. findings that the keratan sulfate content decreases after wounding and that a high-sulfate chondroitin sulfate is synthesized in increased amts.

ST corneal wound healing; wound healing; mucopolysaccharides wound healing; **galactosamine** wound healing; hexosamine wound healing

IT Eyes, diseases or disorders
(cornea, mucopolysaccharides in healing of wounds of)

IT Keratosulfates
(in eye corneal wound healing)

IT Mucopolysaccharides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in eye corneal wound healing)

IT Wounds
(mucopolysaccharides in healing of, in eye cornea)

IT Chondroitinsulfuric acids
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in eye corneal wound healing)

IT **1948-54-5 3416-24-8**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU (Therapeutic use)**; BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in eye corneal wound healing)

IT 14808-79-8, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(metabolism of, in eye corneal wound healing)

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L193 ANSWER 1 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-331250 [29] WPIX
DNC C2000-100433
TI Serumfree medical solution (I) comprises e.g. an aqueous nutrient and **electrolyte** solution, a glycosaminoglycan, a deturgescent agent and an energy source, maintains and enhances the preservation of mammalian tissues.
DC A96 B01 B04 B05 D22
IN SKELNIK, D L; SKELNIK, D A
PA (SKEL-I) SKELNIK D L; (BAUL) BAUSCH & LOMB SURGICAL INC
CYC 29
PI EP 1000541 A1 20000517 (200029)* EN 27p A01N001-02
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

AU 9957108 A 20000511 (200031) A01N001-02
CA 2288540 A1 20000505 (200039) EN A01N001-02
JP 2000198701 A 20000718 (200040) 19p A01N001-02
US 6153582 A 20001128 (200063) A61K038-00

ADT EP 1000541 A1 EP 1999-308702 19991102; AU 9957108 A AU 1999-57108 19991028; CA 2288540 A1 CA 1999-2288540 19991103; JP 2000198701 A JP 1999-313063 19991102; US 6153582 A US 1998-186580 19981105

PRAI US 1998-186580 19981105

IC ICM A01N001-02; A61K038-00
ICS **A61K009-08**; A61K031-70; C12N005-00

AB EP 1000541 A UPAB: 20000617
NOVELTY - Serum free medical solution (I) comprises e.g. an aqueous nutrient and **electrolyte** solution, a glycosaminoglycan, a deturgescent agent, a buffer system, an antioxidant, membrane stabilizing agents, an antibiotic or antimycotic agent, ATP or energy precursors, nutrient cell supplements, coenzymes and enzyme supplements and an energy source.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Serum free medical solution (I) comprises:
(a) an aqueous nutrient and **electrolyte** solution;
(b) a glycosaminoglycan;
(c) a deturgescent agent;
(d) a energy source;
(e) a buffer system;
(f) an antioxidant;
(g) membrane stabilizing agents;
(h) an antibiotic or antimycotic agent;
(i) ATP or energy precursors;
(j) nutrient cell supplements;
(k) coenzymes and enzyme supplements;
(l) nucleotide precursors;
(m) hormonal supplements;
(n) non-essential amino acids;
(o) trace minerals and trace elements; and
(p) growth factors (animal, animal recombinant, human recombinant or natural).

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of treating eye tissue for use in eye surgery comprising keeping the tissue in contact with a solution (I) in the period elapsing between removing the tissue from a donor and implanting it into a recipient.

USE - The composition maintains and enhances the preservation of mammalian tissues, preferably mammalian eye tissues, before or after surgery, surgical use of a laser, or degenerative eye conditions (all claimed). In a comparative study of a serum free medical solution and standard MEM 2% FBS medium with human corneas. The results showed that after 14 and 28 days in serum free medium were able to maintain viable corneal endothelium equal in performance to corneas stored in MEM 2% FBS. The serum free medium was effective in maintaining normal corneal cell function and metabolism making it suitable as an organ culture preservation medium.

ADVANTAGE - The solution is serum free. Serum can be an agent for transmission of diseases. In a comparative study of a serum free medical solution and standard MEM 2% FBS medium with human corneas. The results showed that after 14 and 28 days in serum free medium the tissues were able to maintain viable corneal endothelium equal in performance to corneas stored in MEM 2% FBS. The serum free medium was effective in maintaining normal corneal cell function and metabolism making it suitable as an organ culture preservation medium.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V; B01-C01; B01-C04; B01-C05; B02-A; B02-C; B02-G; B02-K; B02-N; B02-O; B02-P; B02-S; B02-V; B03-A; B03-B; B03-D; B03-E; B03-H; B04-B01B; B04-C01; B04-C02; B04-C03; B04-J01; B04-L01; B04-L02; B04-N01; B04-N02; B05-A03; B05-B01D; B05-B01P; B05-B02C; B05-C01; B05-C02; B05-C05; B05-C07; B05-C08; B07-D03; B07-D04C; B10-A07; B10-B02; B10-B04; B10-C04E; B12-M06; B12-M07; B14-N03; D09-A01

TECH UPTX: 20000617
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Solution: (I) contains components which maintains and enhances the preservation of eye tissues at low to physiological temperatures (2-38degreesC, preferably 16-38degreesC) with a physiological pH. (a) is minimal essential medium (MEM), TC199 medium and a combination of the two. (b) is chondroitin, dermatin, heparin, heparan, or keratan sulfate, or hyaluronic acid in an amount of 0.001 mg/ml-1.0 g/ml. (c) dextran, dextran sulfate, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, cell gum, sodium alginate, albumin, hydroxyethyl starch, hydroxyethyl cellulose, dextrose, glucose or cyclodextrin in an amount of 0.001 mg-1 g/ml. (d) is glucose, pyruvate, sucrose, fructose or dextrose and (e) is sodium bicarbonate, sodium acetate, sodium citrate, sodium phosphate or HEPES buffer, both in an amount of 0.1 mM-10 mM. (f) is L-ascorbic acid, 2-mercaptoethanol, glutathione, alpha-tocopherol, alpha-tocopherol acetate, alpha-tocopherol phosphate and selenium in an amount of 0.001 microM-10 mM. (g) is vitamin A, vitamin B, retinoic acid, trans-retinoic acid, retinol acetate, ethanolamine, phosphoethanolamine, transferrin, lecithin, B-sitosterol or L-alpha-phosphatidyl choline in an amount of 0.001 pg/ml-500 mg/ml. (h) is gentamycin, kanamycin, neomycin, vancomycin, obramycin, cllndamycin, streptomycin, levofloxacin, penicillin, cyclosporin, amphotericin B or nystatin in an amount of 0.001 mug/ml-100 mg/ml. (i) is adenosine, inosine, adenine, flavin adenine dinucleotide, uridine 5'-triphosphate sodium, 5'-methylcytosine, beta-NAD or beta-NADP sodium in an amount of 0.001 mM-10 mM. (j) is alynyl-glutamine, glycyl-glutamine, L-amino-n-butyric acid, L-arginine, D-biotin, betaine hydrochloride, D-carnitine, calciferol, carotene, cholesterol, L-cystine, L-cystiene, L-glutamic acid, D-**glucosamine**, glucuronolactone, L-hydroxyproline, hypoxanthine, L-inositol, glycine, L-ornithine, L-proline, L-serine, myo-inositol, menadione, iacin, nicotinic acid, p-aminobenzoic acid, D-panthothenic acid, pyridoal-5-phosphate, pyridoxine hydrochloride, taurine, thymidine, xanthine or vitamin B12 in an amount 0.001 microM-10mM. (k) is acetyl coenzyme A, cocarboxylase, coenzyme A, coenzyme Q10 or coenzyme K and (l) is 2'-deoxyadenosine, 2'-deoxycytidine hydrochloride, 2'-deoxyguanosine, 2'-deoxy-D-ribose or ribose, both in an amount of 0.001 microM-10 mM. (m) is beta-estradiol, progesterone, testosterone, cortisol, corticosterone, thyroxine, thyroid stimulating hormone or calcitonin in an amount of 0.001 pg/100 mg/ml. (n) is L-alanine, L-asparagine, L-aspartic acid, L-glutamic acid, glycine, L-proline or L-serine in an amount of 0.001 microg/ml-100 mg/ml. (o) is $CuSO_4.5H_2O$, $ZnSO_4.7H_2O$, sodium selenite, ferric citrate, $MnSO_4.H_2O$, $NaSIO_3.9H_2O$, molybdic acid, NH_4VO_3, $NiSO_4.6H_2O$, $SnCl_2$, $AgNO_3$, $Ba(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, KBr, $CdCl_2$, $CoCl_2$, $CrCl_3$, NaF, GeO_2, KL, RbCl or $ZrOCl_2.8H_2O$ in an amount of 0.001 pg/ml-0.100 mg/ml. (p) is PDGF-BB, PDGF-AA, nerve growth factor, nerve growth factor-beta, stem cell factor, transforming growth factor-alpha, transforming growth factor-beta, vascular endothelial growth factor, beta-endothelial cell growth factor, epidermal growth factor, epithelial neutrophil activating peptide, heparin binding EGF-like growth factor, fibroblastic growth factor-acidic or basic, IGF-I, IGF-II, keratinocyte growth factor, platelet-derived endothelial cell growth factor, insulin or hepacyte growth factor in an amount 0.001 pg/ml-0.100 mg/ml.

L193 ANSWER 2 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1999-283494 [24] WPIX
DNC C1999-083735
TI **Glucosamine** salt-containing **drinks** - contain sugars and organic acids.
DC B03 D13 E13
PA (KOYO-N) KOYO CHEM KK
CYC 1
PI JP 11092385 A 19990406 (199924)* 4p A61K031-70
ADT JP 11092385 A JP 1997-271994 19970919
PRAI JP 1997-271994 19970919
IC ICM A61K031-70
ICS A23L001-30; A23L002-52; **A61K009-08**

AB JP 11092385 A UPAB: 19990624
Glucosamine salt-containing drinks comprise **glucosamine** salts, sugars and organic acids or their salts. The acidity and pH of the drinks are 0.4-1 and 2-5, respectively. The drinks optionally contain **glucosamine** salts and reducing sugars or sugar alcohols, cyclodextrins or oligosaccharides.
USE - The agents are useful in the treatment and prevention of joint disorders such as osteoarthritis.
ADVANTAGE- The drinks are so made that infants and old people can easily consume them.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B04-A10; B04-D01; B07-A02B; B14-E11; D03-H01G; D03-H01T2; E10-A07

L193 ANSWER 3 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1999-248434 [21] WPIX
DNC C1999-072925
TI Solutions for peritoneal **dialysis** - contain N-acetylamino acid, **N-acetyl-D-glucosamine**, glucuronic acid and/or ascorbic acid as osmotic pressure modulators.
DC B05
PA (TERU) TERUMO CORP
CYC 1
PI JP 11071273 A 19990316 (199921)* 6p A61K031-195
ADT JP 11071273 A JP 1997-233579 19970829
PRAI JP 1997-233579 19970829
IC ICM A61K031-195
ICS **A61K009-08**; A61K031-375; A61K031-70
AB JP 11071273 A UPAB: 19990603
Solutions for peritoneal dialysis contain an N-acetylamino acid (e.g. N-acetyl-L-amino acid), **N-acetyl**-D-**glucosamine**, glucuronic acid and/or ascorbic acid as osmotic pressure modulators and optionally glucose.
ADVANTAGE - The solutions have improved removal of water and effective period of dialysis, and reduced absorption of glucose for patients with renal failure, diabetes and obesity.
Dwg.0/3
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-F; B10-A07; B10-B02J; B14-E12; B14-N10; B14-S04

L193 ANSWER 4 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1998-508294 [44] WPIX
DNC C1998-153415
TI Use of 2,3-di hydroxypropyl 2-amino(1-oxoalkyl)-2-deoxy-gluco-pyranoside derivatives - for inducing and stimulating growth of hair and checking hair loss, they have anti-pellilcular activity and are hair conditioners.
DC B03 D21 E13
IN BERNARD, D; CAUPIN, H; PETIT, S; CAUPIN, H J
PA (AQOR) ELF ATOCHEM SA
CYC 27
PI EP 868899 A1 19981007 (199844)* FR 8p A61K007-06 <--
R: AL AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
FR 2761596 A1 19981009 (199846) A61K007-06 <--
JP 10298039 A 19981110 (199904) 6p A61K007-06 <--
CA 2232608 A 19981004 (199911) A61K007-06 <--
US 5985841 A 19991116 (200001) A61K031-70 <--
ADT EP 868899 A1 EP 1998-400740 19980330; FR 2761596 A1 FR 1997-4145 19970404; JP 10298039 A JP 1998-91472 19980403; CA 2232608 A CA 1998-2232608 19980403; US 5985841 A US 1998-55270 19980406
PRAI FR 1997-4145 19970404
IC ICM **A61K007-06**; **A61K031-70**
ICS **A61K009-08**
ICA **C07H005-04**

AB EP 868899 A UPAB: 19981104
Use of 2,3-dihydroxypropyl 2-amino(1-oxoalkyl)-2-deoxyglucopyranoside derivatives of formula (I) for cosmetic treatment of hair loss is new. R = 5-21C alkyl (optionally unsaturated). Also claimed are: (1) cosmetic treatment for checking hairloss and ameliorating recovery comprising applying compositions containing at least 0.1-30% (I) for > 2(especially > 5) minutes to alopecia zones and damp hair; and (2) hydroalcoholic composition comprising (I) and 2,4-diamino-6-pyridine-3-pyrimidine oxide or 2,4-diamino-3-pyrimidine-oxide.
USE - (I) is used topically for inducing and stimulating growth of hair and/or checking hair loss. (I) are known to have anti-pellilcular activity and are hair conditioners.
ADVANTAGE - The compositions do not cause irritation even after prolonged contact without rinsing.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: B07-A02B; B07-D04C; B07-D12; B14-R02; D08-B03; E07-A02H

L193 ANSWER 5 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1998-322271 [28] WPIX
DNC C1998-099047
TI Preparation of low affinity, low molecular weight heparin from non-fractionated heparin - by sequential depolymerisation, oxidation and reduction, useful as anticoagulant in extracorporeal systems or therapeutically.
DC B04
IN HIRSH, J; KNOBLOCH, J E; SHAKLEE, P N; WEITZ, J I; YOUNG, E
PA (HAMI-N) HAMILTON CIVIC HOSPITALS RES DEV INC
CYC 79
PI WO 9814481 A1 19980409 (199828)* EN 69p C08B037-10
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
US 5767269 A 19980616 (199831) C07H001-00
AU 9747441 A 19980424 (199835) C08B037-10
ADT WO 9814481 A1 WO 1997-US17849 19971001; US 5767269 A US 1996-722408 19961001; AU 9747441 A AU 1997-47441 19971001
FDT AU 9747441 A Based on WO 9814481
PRAI US 1996-722408 19961001
IC ICM C07H001-00; C08B037-10
ICS **A61K031-725; C07H005-04**
AB WO 9814481 A UPAB: 19980715
Preparation of low-affinity, low molecular weight (m.w.) heparin (A) comprises:
(i) depolymerising unfractionated heparin;
(ii) oxidation of the resulting low m.w. material, and
(iii) reducing the oxidised product.
USE - (A) is an anticoagulant having both heparin cofactor II (HCII) and antithrombin III (ATIII)-dependent and -independent mechanisms of action. It is used to prevent thrombosis in cardiac by-pass equipment and in renal **dialysis** patients, and to treat patients with, or at risk of, thrombosis-related cardiovascular disease, e.g. unstable angina, acute myocardial infarct, stroke, pulmonary embolism and deep vein or arterial thrombosis.
Typically (A) is administered at 30-500 (preferably 50-200) mu g/kg/day when used alone, or at 3-30 (preferably 3-10) mg/kg/day when used with other heparins.
Administration is orally, nasally, by inhalation or parenterally.
ADVANTAGE - (A) inactivates (practically irreversibly) fibrin- or surface-bound thrombin but has minimal effect on free thrombin, so has a reduced risk of causing bleeding. (A) may be combined with other forms of heparin (to inactivate free thrombin), e.g. in conditions which require

very high doses of heparin.
Dwg.11/15
FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: B04-C02E1; B14-F01B; B14-F01D; B14-F04; B14-K01; B14-N16

L193 ANSWER 6 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1998-052721 [06] WPIX
DNC C1998-018181
TI Tetra saccharide sulphate derivatives with terminal diol and/or tri ol sulphate groups - are antithrombotic and antiproliferative, used to treat and prevent e.g. embolism, occlusion, restenosis, stroke, infarction, cancer.
DC B03
IN VAN, C A A B; WESTERDUIN, P; VAN, C A A; VAN BOECKEL, C A A; VAN BOECKEL, C A
PA (ALKU) AKZO NOBEL NV; (SNFI) SANOFI SA; (SAHN-I) SAH N P; (SNFI) SANOFI-SYNTHELABO
CYC 32
PI

AU 9720086	A	19971113 (199806)*	EN	14p	C07H015-04	
NO 9702120	A	19971110 (199806)			C07H015-08	
EP 818459	A2	19980114 (199807)	EN	7p	C07H003-06	
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE						
CZ 9701386	A3	19980218 (199813)			C07D407-14	
JP 10045805	A	19980217 (199817)		7p	C08B037-00	
HU 9700852	A2	19971229 (199819)			C07H015-04	
CA 2204204	A	19971108 (199822)			C07H015-04	
SG 46779	A1	19980220 (199822)#			C07H015-04	
BR 9703099	A	19980908 (199842)			C07H011-00	
NZ 314745	A	19980924 (199845)			C07H011-00	
ZA 9703892	A	19981028 (199848)		13p	A61K000-00	<--
US 5872110	A	19990216 (199914)			A61K031-725	<--
KR 98018097	A	19980605 (199922)			C07H003-06	
SG 55310	A1	19981221 (199929)			C07H003-06	
IL 120722	A	19990714 (199935)			C07H015-04	
AU 711630	B	19991021 (200002)			A61K031-735	<--
MX 9703365	A1	19980601 (200009)			C07H003-06	
NO 308251	B1	20000821 (200049)			C07H015-08	

ADT AU 9720086 A AU 1997-20086 19970506; NO 9702120 A NO 1997-2120 19970507; EP 818459 A2 EP 1997-201332 19970502; CZ 9701386 A3 CZ 1997-1386 19970507; JP 10045805 A JP 1997-116850 19970507; HU 9700852 A2 HU 1997-852 19970506; CA 2204204 A CA 1997-2204204 19970501; SG 46779 A1 SG 1997-1743 19970527; BR 9703099 A BR 1997-3099 19970508; NZ 314745 A NZ 1997-314745 19970506; ZA 9703892 A ZA 1997-3892 19970506; US 5872110 A US 1997-876107 19970430; KR 98018097 A KR 1997-17376 19970507; SG 55310 A1 SG 1997-1403 19970507; IL 120722 A IL 1997-120722 19970424; AU 711630 B AU 1997-20086 19970506; MX 9703365 A1 MX 1997-3365 19970508; NO 308251 B1 NO 1997-2120 19970507
FDT AU 711630 B Previous Publ. AU 9720086; NO 308251 B1 Previous Publ. NO 9702120
PRAI EP 1996-201267 19960508; SG 1997-1743 19970527
IC ICM **A61K000-00**; **A61K031-725**; **A61K031-735**; C07D407-14; C07H003-06; C07H011-00; C07H015-04; C07H015-08; C08B037-00
ICS **A61K031-70**; **A61K031-715**; **C07H005-04**; C08B037-10
AB AU 9720086 A UPAB: 19980209
Tetrasaccharide sulphates with terminal diol and/or triol sulphate groups of formula (I) and their salts are new. R1 = H or CH2OSO3-; R2, R3 = H, 1-6C alkyl, or SO3-; R4 = OSO3- or NHSO3-; n = 0 or 1; and p = 1 or 2.
USE - (I) are antithrombotic agents, useful for treatment and prevention of thrombin mediated disorders. These include deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, thrombophlebitis, arterial occlusion or reocclusion from angioplasty or thrombolysis, restenosis, post-operative thrombosis or embolism, atherosclerosis, stroke, and myocardial infarction. (I) can also be used as anticoagulants, and as anticoagulant coatings in extracorporeal blood circuits for **dialysis** and

surgery. (I) inhibit smooth muscle proliferation, and can be used to treat angiogenesis, cancer, and metastases. They also are of use in retrovirus infections e.g. HIV.
Dwg.0/2
FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: B07-A02; B12-K04; B14-A02B1; B14-F04; B14-H01

L193 ANSWER 7 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1997-350692 [32] WPIX
DNC C1997-113192
TI Preparation of hyaluronic acid fractions with low poly-dispersivity - by simultaneous treatment with hypochlorite and ultrasound, useful in industry, pharmaceuticals, health care, foodstuffs, cosmetics.
DC A96 B07 D13 D21 D22
IN CALLEGARO, L; RENIER, D
PA (FIDI-N) FIDIA ADVANCED BIOPOLYMERS SRL
CYC 75
PI WO 9722629 A1 19970626 (199732)* EN 28p C08B037-08
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN
AU 9713749 A 19970714 (199744)
CZ 9801889 A3 19980916 (199843)
EP 868437 A1 19981007 (199844) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE SI
AU 703332 B 19990325 (199924)
IT 1282219 B 19980316 (199938) C08B000-00
EP 868437 B1 19990901 (199940) EN C08B037-08
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE SI
DE 69604087 E 19991007 (199947) C08B037-08
ES 2139402 T3 20000201 (200013) C08B037-08
US 6020484 A 20000201 (200013) C07H001-00
JP 2000502141 W 20000222 (200020) 23p C08B037-08
HU 9903666 A2 20000328 (200025) C08B037-08
US 6232303 B1 20010515 (200129) A61K031-70 <--
ADT WO 9722629 A1 WO 1996-EP5701 19961219; AU 9713749 A AU 1997-13749 19961219; CZ 9801889 A3 WO 1996-EP5701 19961219, CZ 1998-1889 19961219; EP 868437 A1 EP 1996-944007 19961219, WO 1996-EP5701 19961219; AU 703332 B AU 1997-13749 19961219; IT 1282219 B IT 1995-PD244 19951220; EP 868437 B1 EP 1996-944007 19961219, WO 1996-EP5701 19961219; DE 69604087 E DE 1996-604087 19961219, EP 1996-944007 19961219, WO 1996-EP5701 19961219; ES 2139402 T3 EP 1996-944007 19961219; US 6020484 A WO 1996-EP5701 19961219, US 1998-96646 19980612; JP 2000502141 W WO 1996-EP5701 19961219, JP 1997-522511 19961219; HU 9903666 A2 WO 1996-EP5701 19961219, HU 1999-3666 19961219; US 6232303 B1 Div ex US 1998-96646 19980612, US 1999-426536 19991026
FDT AU 9713749 A Based on WO 9722629; CZ 9801889 A3 Based on WO 9722629; EP 868437 A1 Based on WO 9722629; AU 703332 B Previous Publ. AU 9713749, Based on WO 9722629; EP 868437 B1 Based on WO 9722629; DE 69604087 E Based on EP 868437, Based on WO 9722629; ES 2139402 T3 Based on EP 868437; US 6020484 A Based on WO 9722629; JP 2000502141 W Based on WO 9722629; HU 9903666 A2 Based on WO 9722629; US 6232303 B1 Div ex US 6020484
PRAI IT 1995-PD244 19951220
REP 2.Jnl.Ref; CS 275626; JP 02245193
IC ICM **A61K031-70**; C07H001-00; C08B000-00; C08B037-08
ICS **C07H005-04**
AB WO 9722629 A UPAB: 19991122
Preparation of a hyaluronic acid (HA) fraction, or its salt, having a molecular wt. (MW) from 5-300 kDa, comprises treatment of input HA or its salt (average MW 50-10000 kDa) with ultrasound and sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl) contemporaneously, and with a mole ratio NaOCl/HA repeating unit of 0.01-5, for < 240 min.
USE - HA, optionally crosslinked and/or esterified, has a wide range

of known uses, in the areas of industry, preparation of health care and surgical articles, also for use in ophthalmology, dermatology, otorhinolaryngology, dentistry, angiology, gynaecology, urology, **haemodialysis**, cardiology, extracorporeal circulation, biomedical products and their coating them; for controlled release of drugs; to accelerate healing of wounds and burns, and also uses in foodstuffs and cosmetics.

The process provides controlled degradation of HA, resulting in with products with low polydispersion index (PD), i.e. the ratio MW:MW average (MN), resulting in better suitability for the use to which the HA is to be put.

In particular, low MW HA fractions are potential angiogenic substances, increase vascularisation, inhibit tumour necrosis factor (TNF), encourage bone formation, and are antibacterial, and antiviral.

ADVANTAGE - Prior art processes, including ultrasound, irradiation, enzymatic hydrolysis with hyaluronidase, ascorbic acid, or hypochlorites alone, do not provide low poly-dispersivity unless carefully controlled, and can eventually lead to complete degradation, reducing potential for process scale-up.

Dwg.0/6

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-B04; A12-V01; A12-V03; B04-C02D; B05-C07; B12-M10A; D03-H01T2; D08-B09A; D09-C

L193 ANSWER 8 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1997-165028 [15] WPIX
DNC C1997-053182
TI Biocompatible soln. for continuous ambulatory peritoneal **dialysis** - using opt. acetylated **amino sugar** instead of glucose, with usual compsn., to avoid wt. gain, diabetic problems, and fibrosis.
DC B05
IN FRENCH, I W; TAM, P Y; WU, G; FRENCH, I
PA (FREN-I) FRENCH I W; (TAMP-I) TAM P Y; (WUGG-I) WU G; (FREN-I) FRENCH I
CYC 72
PI WO 9706810 A1 19970227 (199715)* EN 18p A61K033-14 <--
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN
CA 2155910 A 19970212 (199724) A61M001-28
AU 9666533 A 19970312 (199727) A61K033-14 <--
NO 9800500 A 19980205 (199821) A61K009-08 <--
EP 859621 A1 19980826 (199838) EN A61K033-14 <--
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI NL PT SE
AU 697288 B 19981001 (199851) A61K033-14 <--
CN 1195291 A 19981007 (199908) A61K033-14 <--
AU 9898252 A 19990304 (199921) A61K033-14 <--
JP 11511140 W 19990928 (199952) 25p A61K031-70 <--
CA 2155910 C 19991214 (200018) EN A61M001-28
MX 9801082 A1 19981101 (200022) A61K033-14 <--
US 6083935 A 20000704 (200036) A61K031-70 <--
AU 723487 B 20000831 (200046)# A61K033-14 <--
RU 2158593 C2 20001110 (200107) A61K031-715 <--
NZ 313953 A 20010427 (200128) A61K031-7028 <--
ADT WO 9706810 A1 WO 1996-CA542 19960809; CA 2155910 A CA 1995-2155910 19950811; AU 9666533 A AU 1996-66533 19960809; NO 9800500 A WO 1996-CA542 19960809, NO 1998-500 19980205; EP 859621 A1 EP 1996-926294 19960809, WO 1996-CA542 19960809; AU 697288 B AU 1996-66533 19960809; CN 1195291 A CN 1996-196771 19960809; AU 9898252 A Div ex AU 1996-66533 19960809, AU 1998-98252 19981231; JP 11511140 W WO 1996-CA542 19960809, JP 1997-508773 19960809; CA 2155910 C CA 1995-2155910 19950811; MX 9801082 A1 MX 1998-1082 19980209; US 6083935 A US 1995-558472 19951116; AU 723487 B Div ex AU 1996-66533 19960809, AU 1998-98252 19981231; RU 2158593 C2 WO

1996-CA542 19960809, RU 1998-103871 19960809; NZ 313953 A NZ 1996-313953 19960809, WO 1996-CA542 19960809

FDT AU 9666533 A Based on WO 9706810; EP 859621 A1 Based on WO 9706810; AU 697288 B Previous Publ. AU 9666533, Based on WO 9706810; AU 9898252 A Div ex AU 697288; JP 11511140 W Based on WO 9706810; AU 723487 B Div ex AU 697288, Previous Publ. AU 9898252; RU 2158593 C2 Based on WO 9706810; NZ 313953 A Based on WO 9706810

PRAI CA 1995-2155910 19950811; US 1995-558472 19951116

REP EP 555087; WO 8203773; WO 8300087; WO 9108009; WO 9300939

IC ICM **A61K009-08**; **A61K031-70**; **A61K031-7028**; **A61K031-715**; **A61K033-14**; A61M001-28

ICS **A61K031-00**; **A61K031-185**; **A61K031-19**; **A61K031-702**; **A61K033-00**; **A61K033-06**; A61P013-12

ICA C07H003-02; **C07H005-04**; C07H007-033

ICI A61K033-14, A61K033:10; A61K033-14, A61K033:06; A61K033-14, A61K033:00; A61K031:70, A61K033-14; A61K031:70, A61K033-14; A61K031:715, A61K033-14; A61K033-14, A61K033:10; A61K033-14, A61K033:06; A61K033-14, A61K033:00; A61K031:70, A61K033-14; A61K031:70, A61K033-14; A61K031:715, A61K033-14

AB WO 9706810 A UPAB: 19970410

New peritoneal **dialysis** (PD) aq. soln. comprises water soln. of compatible pH for intended use, with **electrolytes**, including sodium, chloride, calcium and magnesium, and one or more acetylated or deacetylated **amino sugars**, e.g. **glucosamine**, **N-acetylglucosamine**, **galactosamine**, **N-acetylgalactosamine**, **mannosamine**, **N-acetyl-mannosamine** as monomers or oligomers of 2-12 carbohydrate units alone or in combination with glucose and/or sodium lactate, malate, acetate, succinate and/or iduronic acid and/or glucuronic acid.

USE - The PD soln. is intended to provide similar **electrolyte** and hypertonicity levels to PD solns. available currently, but with replacement of the glucose. PD, most conveniently as continuous ambulatory PD (CAPD) is used in treatment of end-stage renal failure (ESRF).

ADVANTAGE - PD, although having advantages over **haemodialysis** (including cost savings), generates a series of problems in turn, chiefly due to glucose included in the PD compsn. to provide hypertonicity. These disadvantages are removed by substitution of **amino sugar**, which is metabolised to glycosaminoglycans, which are required to maintain the filtration efficiency of the peritoneal membrane. Peritoneal clearance can also be more rapid than with glucose; further they are cheap, readily available, and of high purity.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B04-C02X; B05-A01; B07-A02B; B14-S04

L193 ANSWER 9 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1997-065101 [06] WPIX

DNC C1997-021336

TI Treatment of adverse inflammatory reactions - using di glucosyl-amine or glucose.

DC A96 B03

IN DRUBE, C G

PA (BIOD-N) BIODYNAMICS PHARM INC

CYC 72

PI WO 9639153 A2 19961212 (199706)* EN 32p A61K031-70 <--

RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG

W: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN

AU 9660356 A 19961224 (199715) A61K031-70 <--

US 5631245 A 19970520 (199726) 6p A01N043-04

WO 9639153 A3 19970327 (199729) A61K031-70 <--

EP 831847 A2 19980401 (199817) EN A61K031-70 <--
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
HU 9802541 A2 19990301 (199916) A61K031-70 <--
JP 11506766 W 19990615 (199934) 31p A61K031-70 <--
MX 9709751 A1 19980701 (200012) A61K031-70 <--
BR 9608435 A 20000509 (200033) A61K031-70 <--
AU 721709 B 20000713 (200039) A61K031-70 <--

ADT WO 9639153 A2 WO 1996-US8599 19960606; AU 9660356 A AU 1996-60356 19960606; US 5631245 A US 1995-470501 19950606; WO 9639153 A3 WO 1996-US8599 19960606; EP 831847 A2 EP 1996-917988 19960606, WO 1996-US8599 19960606; HU 9802541 A2 WO 1996-US8599 19960606, HU 1998-2541 19960606; JP 11506766 W WO 1996-US8599 19960606, JP 1997-501138 19960606; MX 9709751 A1 MX 1997-9751 19971205; BR 9608435 A BR 1996-8435 19960606, WO 1996-US8599 19960606; AU 721709 B AU 1996-60356 19960606

FDT AU 9660356 A Based on WO 9639153; EP 831847 A2 Based on WO 9639153; HU 9802541 A2 Based on WO 9639153; JP 11506766 W Based on WO 9639153; BR 9608435 A Based on WO 9639153; AU 721709 B Previous Publ. AU 9660356, Based on WO 9639153

PRAI US 1995-470501 19950606

REP No-SR.Pub; 3.Jnl.Ref; DE 3347522

IC ICM A01N043-04; **A61K031-70**
ICS **A61K009-08; A61K009-30; C07H005-06**

AB WO 9639153 A UPAB: 19970307
Treating adverse inflammatory reactions (AIR) resulting from disruption of a dynamic network of cellular mechanisms in organisms comprises admin of a compsn. comprising: (a) diglucosylamine (I); or (b) glucose in the presence of ammonium ions at pH at least 7.

Also claimed is a method for re-establishing the balance of the cellular defence network which is out of balance by treating the pathology of inflammation and by activating in vivo the inflammatory control system (ICS) comprising admin of a compsn. comprising (I).

Also claimed is the prepn. of (I) which affects ICS comprising: (a) reacting glucose, a N-contg. base and 1-2 C alcohol and recovering (I); or (b) reacting D-(+) glucose, aq N-contg. base and 1-2C alcohol to form glucosylamine; evaporating the alcohol, adding charcoal water slurry with stirring to absorb (I) on the charcoal, sepg. charcoal from the water; and recovering (I).

Also claimed is an antiinflammatory compsn. comprising (a) di- beta -D-glucopyranosyl-amine in admixture with a carrier; or (b) an enteric coated glucose, or (c) di- beta -D-glucopyranosylamine; at least 20 wt.% glucose based on di- beta -D-glucopyranosylamine and a carrier.

USE - Enteric coated glucose tablets are used to treat Rheumatoid arthritis, gastroenteritis, influenza, thyroiditis, psoriasis, phlebitis, chronic fungal skin infections, rhinitis, sinusitis, chancre, ganglia inflammation in the throat, herpes (I), herpes (II) and surgical trauma. Admin is oral or parenteral.

The method is used to treat herpes 1 and 2, shingles, herpetic conjunctivitis and keratitis, genital herpes, HIV, viral hepatitis, neoplasia, heavily mutated cells, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, insulin dependent diabetes, non-insulin dependent diabetes, hypoglycaemia, pernicious anaemia, Crohn's disease, autoimmune diseases of the liver and kidney, multiple sclerosis and immune-medicated neuropathies, and e.g. rheumatic fever, myocarditis, pemphigus vulgaris, autoimmune haemolytic anaemia or neutropenia, idiopathic thrombocytopoenic purpura, sperm and testicular autoimmunity, intradermal infection, bacterial infections, skin and optic contact hypersensitivities, leprosy, asthma, eczema, acne, psoriasis, hypertension, adrenal auto-immunity, myasthenia gravis, multiple sclerosis, migraine and pernicious anaemia.

ADVANTAGE - The prepn. of diglucosylamine is simple and gives higher purity prods. The cpd does not decompose into starting materials if stored at room temp. in a desiccated container.

Dwg.0/1

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A03-A00A; A12-V01; B07-A02B; B10-A07; B14-A01; B14-A02; B14-A04; B14-C03; B14-C09B; B14-E10; B14-F02; B14-F03; B14-F04; B14-F10;

B14-G02D; B14-H01; B14-N04; B14-N05; B14-N11; B14-N17; B14-S01; B14-S04

ABEQ US 5631245 A UPAB: 19970626
A method for the treatment of a mammal or fish exhibiting an adverse inflammatory response or reaction that are the result of the disruptions of a dynamic network of cellular mechanisms in said mammal or fish, which method comprises administration of a composition comprising diglucosylamine as the active ingredient to said organism in an amount effective to treat the adverse inflammatory response or reaction.
Dwg.0/0

L193 ANSWER 10 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1996-055979 [06] WPIX
DNC C1996-018263
TI New oligo-saccharide(s) for osteoporosis treatment - contain galactose and N-acetyl-neuraminic acid.
DC B04 C03 D13
PA (SNOW) SNOW BRAND MILK PROD CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 07316177 A 19951205 (199606)* 8p C07H005-06 <--
ADT JP 07316177 A JP 1994-326525 19941228
PRAI JP 1994-85707 19940331
IC ICM **C07H005-06**
ICS A23L001-30; **A61K031-70**; C07H003-06; C07H013-04
AB JP 07316177 A UPAB: 19960212
Oligosaccharides linking with N-acetylneuraminic acid represented by formula (GaI)n-Neu5Ac (wherein Ga1 = galactose: Neu5Ac = N-acetylneuraminic acid; n = 1 or 2), are new. Also claimed is the prepn. of (Ga1)m-Neu5Ac by reaction of lactose with N-acetyl neuraminic acid in the presence of beta-galactosidase. Also claimed is a mineral absorption accelerator or food/drink or feed contg. (Ga1)n-Neu5Ac.

USE - (Ga1)m-Neu5Ac accelerates absorption of minerals (e.g. Ca, Zn, Cu, Mg) and can be used in prevention or treatment of osteoporosis. They may be applied as drugs in forms of tablets, granules, liquid prepn. or capsules or as food/drink (e.g. soup, cheese, jelly, bread, noodle, sausage, chewing gum, candy). Also used for animal as feed additives. More than 10 mg.kg/day is used for a male adult, pref. 30-100 mg/kg/day. (Gal)n-NeU5Ac is prepd. by reacting 5-60 wt.% lactose (milk, nonfat milk or cheese whey may be used) with 5-60% N-acetylneuraminic acid in the presence of 0.1-200 unit/ml of beta-galactosidase (isolated from a microorganism, e.g. Aspergillus oryzae, Bacillus circulans, Escherichia coli, or from bovine liver or testicle) at pH 3-8 and a temp. of 5-60 deg.C.

In an example, to a soln. of 400 g lactose and 112 g Na N-acetylneuraminate in 500 g water (pH 6.0) was added 100 mg beta-galactosidase and the mixt. allowed to stand at 40 deg.C for 48 hr. After killing the enzyme at 100 deg.C the mixt was passed through a Dow-1 column and the product was desalted by electric **dialysis** (Model TS-24) and lyophilized to give 40 g N-acetylneuraminic acid-linking oligosaccharide as white powder (purity: 95%).
Dwg.0/6
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B04-C02X; C04-C02X; B14-N01; C14-N01; D03-H01T2

L193 ANSWER 11 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1991-261540 [36] WPIX
CR 1995-014188 [02]
DNC C1991-113509
TI Alkyl saccharide(s) in topical pharmaceutical compsns. - used to enhance penetration of drug across mucous covered epithelial tissue, esp. ophthalmic drugs.
DC A96 B03 B05 B07
IN KE, T; SHAW, J M; KE, T L
PA (ALCO-N) ALCON LAB INC
CYC 17

PI EP 444778 A 19910904 (199136)*
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE
AU 9170976 A 19910815 (199140)
CA 2036232 A 19910815 (199143)
ZA 9101069 A 19911127 (199202)
JP 04211011 A 19920803 (199237) 8p A61K009-08 <--
AU 647448 B 19940324 (199417) A61K047-26 <--
ADT EP 444778 A EP 1991-300608 19910128; ZA 9101069 A ZA 1991-1069 19910213; JP 04211011 A JP 1991-40546 19910213; AU 647448 B AU 1991-70976 19910211
FDT AU 647448 B Previous Publ. AU 9170976
PRAI US 1990-480471 19900214
REP 1.Jnl.Ref; EP 183457; EP 280413; EP 396777; FR 2182935; JP 01151528
IC ICM **A61K009-08; A61K047-26**
ICS **A61K031-70**; C07D000-00; C13K000-00
ICA **C07H005-06**; C07H005-10
AB EP 444778 A UPAB: 19950126
Topical pharmaceutical compsn. comprises a therapeutically effective amount of a drug and an amt. of an alkyl saccharide effective to enhance penetration of the drug across mucus covered epithelial tissue.
The alkyl saccharide is pref. of formula R1-Z-(R2)x (where R1 is a hydrophobic gp. including saturated and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon gps. of 8-28C in length with 0-5 double bonds, the aliphatic hydrocarbon gp. being straight or branched chain and opt. substd. by one or more aromatic, cycloaliphatic or hydrophilic gps.; R2 is a gp. derived from any saccharide contg. 4-7C; X is an integer from 1 to 10; and Z is -O- or a carboxyl amide, phosphate, or sulphide gp. where R2 is covalently bound to the gp.).
The alkyl saccharide is specifically dodecyl maltoside.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The alkyl saccharides partic. enhance penetration of a wide variety of topically applied ophthalmic drugs through the corneal epithelium. @(12pp Dwg.No 0/2)
0/2
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V01; B04-C02A2; B04-C02D; B04-C03; B05-B01P; B10-A07; B12-L04; B12-M02F

L193 ANSWER 12 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1991-194097 [27] WPIX
DNC C1991-084007
TI Solubilising and stabilising K2P tissue plasminogen activator deriv. - in citrate buffer, with addn of e.g. urea or ascorbic acid, giving solns. of therapeutically useful concn..
DC B05
IN KOHNERT, U; RUDOLPH, R
PA (BOEF) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH; (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH
CYC 23
PI DE 3942141 A 19910627 (199127)*
WO 9108765 A 19910627 (199128)
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE
W: AU CA FI HU JP KR NO SU US
AU 9170443 A 19910718 (199142)
FI 9103908 A 19910819 (199147)
EP 458950 A 19911204 (199149)
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
NO 9103238 A 19910819 (199151)
HU 59318 T 19920528 (199227) A61K037-54
JP 04503683 W 19920702 (199233) 35p A61K037-54
EP 458950 B1 19930915 (199337) DE 31p A61K037-54
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
DE 59002760 G 19931021 (199343) A61K037-54
JP 06060108 B2 19940810 (199430) 10p A61K037-54
US 5352452 A 19941004 (199439) 39p A61K037-48
ES 2060357 T3 19941116 (199501) A61K037-54
FI 95999 B 19960115 (199607) A61K038-49
NO 305585 B1 19990628 (199932) A61K038-49

HU 216793 B 19990830 (199940) A61K038-46
CA 2046861 C 20010410 (200124) EN A61K038-49

ADT DE 3942141 A DE 1989-3942141 19891220; EP 458950 A EP 1991-901736 19901219; HU 59318 T WO 1990-EP2250 19901219, HU 1991-2738 19901219; JP 04503683 W WO 1990-EP2250 19901219, JP 1991-502062 19901219; EP 458950 B1 WO 1990-EP2250 19901219, EP 1991-901736 19901219; DE 59002760 G DE 1990-502760 19901219, WO 1990-EP2250 19901219, EP 1991-901736 19901219; JP 06060108 B2 WO 1990-EP2250 19901219, JP 1991-502062 19901219; US 5352452 A WO 1990-EP2250 19901219, US 1991-730938 19910802; ES 2060357 T3 EP 1991-901736 19901219; FI 95999 B WO 1990-EP2250 19901219, FI 1991-3908 19910819; NO 305585 B1 WO 1990-EP2250 19901219, NO 1991-3238 19910819; HU 216793 B WO 1990-EP2250 19901219, HU 1991-2738 19901219; CA 2046861 C CA 1990-2046861 19901219, WO 1990-EP2250 19901219

FDT HU 59318 T Based on WO 9108765; JP 04503683 W Based on WO 9108765; EP 458950 B1 Based on WO 9108765; DE 59002760 G Based on EP 458950, Based on WO 9108765; JP 06060108 B2 Based on JP 04503683, Based on WO 9108765; US 5352452 A Based on WO 9108765; ES 2060357 T3 Based on EP 458950; FI 95999 B Previous Publ. FI 9103908; NO 305585 B1 Previous Publ. NO 9103238; HU 216793 B Previous Publ. HU 59318, Based on WO 9108765; CA 2046861 C Based on WO 9108765

PRAI DE 1989-3942141 19891220

REP EP 211592; P 228862 EP; 29 7294 1.Jnl; .Ref WO 90; 01 333 WO 900; 85 57 US 4914

IC ICM A61K037-48; A61K037-54; A61K038-46; A61K038-49
ICS **A61K009-08**; A61K031-70; A61K037-547; A61K037-62; A61K038-48; A61K047-00; A61K047-06; A61K047-12; A61K047-16; A61K047-18; A61K047-22; A61K047-26; C12N009-96

AB DE 3942141 A UPAB: 19931119
Pharmaceutical compsn. contg. the non-glycosylated K2P deriv. of tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) of enzyme activity at least 1.4 mu/ml and having pH 4.5-6.5, contains citrate and at least one of the following cpds. (1) ascorbic acid; (2) EDTA; (3) R1R2N-R-X; (4) guanidine analogues NH2-C(=Y)-NHZ; (5) carboxylic acids with 1 or more OH, OXO and/or additional COOH gp.; (6) dimethylbiguanide; (7) pyrimidine nucleotides and nucleosides; or (8) trehalose, **glucosamine** or N-methylglucosamine. X = SO3H, CH(NH2)COOH, COOH, H,NH2 or OH; R = 1-9 (pref. 4-7)C alkylylene, 3-6C cycloalkylene or benzylidene; R1 and R2 = H or 1-3C alkyl; Y= NH2(+) or O; Z = H, (CH2)mV, (CH2)mCH(NH2)COOH, or CH(COOH)-(CH2)mCOOH; V = NH2 and COOH; m = 1-4. Also new are pharmaceuticals contg. these compsns. plus usual additives, auxiliaries and carriers.

Pref. the compsns. contain 5-100 (esp. 50)mM citrate and opt. also one or more amino acids (pref. histidine) and/or chloride ions.

USE/ADVANTAGE - K2P (contg. only the kringle 2 and protease domains of t-PA) is useful as a thrombolytic agent, e.g, for treatment of cardiac infarct. It has poor solubility and stability in usual solns. for dissolving proteins but the specified cpds. solubilise it sufficiently in citrate to produce therapeutically useful solns. The solns have good long-term stability. @(10pp Dwg.No.0/0)

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B03-F; B04-B02C3; B04-B03A; B04-B03B; B10-A07; B10-A09B; B10-A13D; B10-A17; B10-B01B; B10-B02; B10-B03B; B10-B04B; B10-C02; B10-C04B; B12-F01B; B12-H02

ABEQ JP 04503683 W UPAB: 19930928
Pharmaceutical compsn. contg. the non-glycsolated K2P deriv. of tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA) of enzyme activity at least 1.4 MU/Ml and having pH 4.5-6.5, contains citrate and at least one of the following cpds.: (1) ascorbic acid; (2) EDTA; (3) R1R1N-R-X; (4) guanidine analogues CH2-C(=Y)-NHZ; (5) carboxylic acids with 1 or more OH, oxo and/or additional COOH gp.; (6) dimethylbiguanide; (7) pyrimidine nucleotides and nucleosides; or (8) trehalose, **glucosamine** or N-methylglucosamine.

In formula X = SO3H, CH(NH2)COOH, COOH, H, NH2 or OH; R = 1-9 (pref. 4-7) C alkylene, 3-6C cycloalkylene or benzylidene; R1 and R2 = H or 1-3C alkyl; Y = NH2(+) or O; Z = H, (CH2)mV, (CH2)mCH(NH2)COOH, or

CH(COOH)-(CH2)mCOOH; V = NH2 and COOH; and m = 1-4.
USE/ADVANTAGE - K2P (contg. only the cringle 2 and protease domains of t-PA) is useful as a thrombolytic agent, e.g. for treatment of cardiac infarct. It has poor solubility and stability in usual solns. for dissolving proteins but the specified cpds. solubilise it sufficiently in citrate to produce therapeutically useful solns.. The solns. have good long-term stability

ABEQ EP 458950 B UPAB: 19931123
Pharmaceutical prepn. of a non-glycosylated t-PA deriv. which consists of a kringle 2 domain and of the protease domain and begins with one of the amino acids 174-180 and ends with the amino acid 527 and furthermore can contain the amino acids -3(Gly) to +5(Ile) wholly or partly (K2P pro) with an enzymatic activity of at least 1.4 MU/ml and a pH value of 4.5-6.5, characterised in that it contains citrate and at least one cpd. from the gp. consisting of (a) ascorbic acid, (b) EDTA, (c) amino cpds. of the formula R1R2N-R-X, whereby X = SO3H, CH(NH2)-CO2H, CO2H, H, NH2 or OH, R = 1-9C alkylene, pref. 4-7C alkylene, 3-6C cycloalkylene or benzylidene and R1 and R2, independently of one another are H or 1-3C alkyl, (d) guanidine analogous cpds. of the formula H2N-C(=Y)-NH-Z, whereby Y = H2N(+) or O, Z = H or (CH2)mV, (CH2)mCH(NH2)-CO2H, CH(CO2H)-(CH2)mCO2H, V = NH2 or CO2H and m = 1-4, (e) carboxylic acids substd. with one or more hydroxyl, keto and/or further carboxyl gps., (f) dimethylbiguanide, (g) pyrimidine nucleosides and pyrimidine nucleotides, (h) trehalose, **glucosamine**, N-methylglucamine.
Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5352452 A UPAB: 19941122
A compsn. having a human tissue type plasminogen activator (t-PA) activity consists of (A) mainly of non-glycosylated t-PA deriv. K2P Pro having enzymatic activity at least 1,4 MU/ml, (B) citrate and (C) ascorbic acid, EDTA, an amino cpd. R'2N-R-X, a guanidine analogue H2N-C(=Y)-NH-Z, a carboxylic acid at least monosubstd. by OH, CO or COOH, Me2-biguanide, a pyridimine nucleoside or nucleotide, trehalose, **glucosamine** and/or N-Me-glutamine. The compsn. has a pH 4.5-6.5, pref 6. In the formulae X is SO3H, CH(NH2)-COOH, H, NH2 or OH; R is 1-9C, pref 2-7C alkylene, 3-6C cycloalkylene or benzylidene; each R' is independently H or Me; Y is NH2 or O; Z is H, (CH2)mCH-(NH2)-COOH, CH(COOH)-(CH2)m, COOH or (CH2)mQ; Q is NH2 or COOH; m is 1-4.
A pref. compsn. contains e.g. 50 mmol/l Na citrate/HCl and 1-300 mmol/l thymidine, cytosine or uridine.
USE/ADVANTAGE - For the dissolution of blood coagula, e.g. in heart infarcts. The compsn. is stabilised to maintain the activity of the t-PA deriv. over comparatively long periods.
Dwg.0/0

L193 ANSWER 13 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1990-350074 [47] WPIX
CR 1990-350073 [47]; 1993-395412 [49]; 1995-060405 [08]
DNC C1990-151931
TI Optically active 2-aryl-alkanoic acid prodn. - via optically active carbinol formed by stereospecific redn. of alkyl aryl ketone.
DC B05
IN HANNA, S B; PARADIES, H H; SCHNEIDER, B; HANNA, S D B
PA (MEDI-N) MEDICE CHEM-PHARM; (MEDI-N) MEDICE CHEM-PHARM F; (PUTT-N) MEDICE PUTTER GMBH; (MEDI-N) MEDICE CHEM PHARM FAB PUETTER
CYC 20
PI EP 398288 A 19901122 (199047)*
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
DE 4015794 A 19901129 (199049)
WO 9014073 A 19901129 (199050)
W: FI HU JP KR NO SU
DE 4015781 A 19901213 (199051)
EP 398288 A3 19920115 (199321)
EP 398288 B1 19951018 (199546) DE 58p C07C057-30
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
DE 59009781 G 19951123 (199601) C07C057-30
ADT EP 398288 A EP 1990-109235 19900516; DE 4015794 A DE 1990-4015794

19900516; DE 4015781 A DE 1990-4015781 19900516; EP 398288 A3 EP 1990-109235 19900516; EP 398288 B1 EP 1990-109235 19900516; DE 59009781 G DE 1990-509781 19900516, EP 1990-109235 19900516
FDT DE 59009781 G Based on EP 398288
PRAI US 1989-352269 19890516; EP 1990-109235 19900516
REP NoSR.Pub; 4.Jnl.Ref; DE 2605650; GB 1471910; 1.Jnl.Ref; EP 182007; EP 1822; EP 299668; FR 1591573; GB 942743; US 3862311; US 4151273
IC **A61K009-08**; **A61K031-19**; **A61K047-30**; **A61K047-34**; B01J029-28; C07B053-00; C07C031-13; C07C051-08; C07C051-15; C07C051-16; C07C053-13; C07C057-30; C07C059-64; C07C069-73; C07C215-10; **C07H005-06**
ICM **A61K009-08**; C07C053-132
ICS **A61K009-48**; **A61K031-19**; **A61K047-30**; **A61K047-34**; B01J029-28; C07B041-08; C07B053-00; C07C031-13; C07C051-08; C07C051-15; C07C051-16; C07C053-13; C07C053-23; C07C057-30; C07C059-13; C07C059-135; C07C059-64; C07C069-73; C07C215-10; **C07H005-06**
AB EP 398288 A UPAB: 19950306
Prodn. of 2-arylalkanoic acids of formula AR-RCH-COOH (I), or their salts or esters, in optically active form is effected by (a) reacting a ketone of formula Ar-CO-R (II) with a reducing agent (III) in the presence of a stereospecific reagent (IV) and an organic solvent, and (b) converting the resulting optically active carbinol to (I): R = lower alkyl; Ar = opt. substd. 6-12C monocyclic, polycyclic or ortho-fused aryl.
USE - (I) include known antiinflammatory and antipyretic agents, esp. ibuprofen, i.e. 2-(4-isobutylphenyl)propionic acid. @(46pp Dwg.No.0/14) 0/14
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B10-C04C; B10-G02
ABEQ EP 398288 B UPAB: 19951122
A process for preparing a pharmaceutically active compound in stereospecific form selected from the group of compounds having the formula (I) and their physiologically compatible salts and esters, wherein R is a C1 - C9 alkyl and Ar is a monocyclic, polycyclic or orthocondensed polycyclic aromatic group having up to 12 carbon atoms in the aromatic ring, and which may be substituted or unsubstituted in the aromatic ring, comprising the steps: (a) reacting a carbonyl substrate of the formula (II) where R and Ar have the meanings given above, with a stereospecific reagent in the presence of a reducing agent, and organic solvent and a molecular sieve to form the enantiomeric R or S carbinol; and (b) reacting the enantiomeric R or S carbinol with SO2X2 or SOX2 or cyanuric chloride, wherein X is Cl or Br, to form the corresponding enantiomeric R or S halide, and, reacting said halide with: (i) magnesium in ethereal or THF solutions, retaining the S or R-configuration, to the corresponding R or S-metal organic Grignard compound, and passing CO2 through said solution containing the Grignard compound; or (ii) an alkyl or organic metallic compound in the presence of carbon dioxide, or (iii) solution tetracarbonyl ferrate (II) (Na2FeCO)4) in the presence of triphenyl phosphine (Ph3P), forming as intermediate product (III) which is thereafter oxidised with iodine water; or (v) sodium tetracarbonyl ferrate (II) (Na2F3(CO)4) in the presence of molar amounts of triphenyl phosphine (Ph3P) and a secondary amine to the corresponding amide, which is then hydrolysed; or (v) Na2Fe(CO)4 in the presence of CO, forming as intermediate product (IV) which is oxidised with oxygen or NaOCl and subsequently acid hydrolysed, or (vi) nickel carbonyl (Ni(CO)4) in the presence of an alcohol and its conjugated base in accordance with the reaction (V; X = halo) => (V; X = COOR) in the presence of Ni(CO)4, RO(-) and ROH; ROH = alcohol; R' = aryl, as defined above; or (vii) alkali cyanide dissolved in water, and that corresponding product is reacted with base and hydrogen peroxide, or (viii) alkali cyanide followed by acid hydrolysis, in order to form the corresponding acid (I).
Dwg.0/0

L193 ANSWER 14 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1990-350073 [47] WPIX

CR 1990-350074 [47]; 1993-395412 [49]; 1995-060405 [08]
DNC C1990-151930
TI Pharmaceutical compsns. comprising solid soln. - of drug in water soluble meltable carrier.
DC A96 B05 B07
IN HANNA, S B; PARADIES, H H; SCHNEIDER, B; HANNA, S D B
PA (MEDI-N) MEDICE CHEM-PHARM PUTTER GMBH; (MEDI-N) MEDICE CHEM-PHARM; (MEDI-N) MEDICE CHEM PHARM FAB PUETTER; (MEDI-N) MEDICE CHEM-PHARM F; (PUTT-N) MEDICE PUTTER GMBH
CYC 26
PI EP 398287 A 19901122 (199047)*
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
DE 4015794 A 19901129 (199049)
WO 9014073 A 19901129 (199050)
W: FI HU JP KR NO SU
DE 4015781 A 19901213 (199051)
AU 9055091 A 19901122 (199103)
AU 9055092 A 19901122 (199103)
NO 9002190 A 19901119 (199104)
CA 2016887 A 19901116 (199106)
CA 2016888 A 19901116 (199106)
FI 9002435 A 19901117 (199112)
NO 9005132 A 19901129 (199113)
ZA 9003756 A 19910227 (199114)
ZA 9003759 A 19910227 (199114)
HU 54610 T 19910328 (199117)
FI 9100224 A 19910116 (199118)
HU 56263 T 19910828 (199138)
JP 03209344 A 19910912 (199143)
CN 1050373 A 19910403 (199149)
JP 03506040 W 19911226 (199207)
CN 1053010 A 19910717 (199217)
DD 300404 A5 19920611 (199245) A61K009-08 <--
DD 300688 A5 19920702 (199248) C07C053-132
AU 9339878 A 19930819 (199340) A61K009-08 <--
AU 643210 B 19931111 (199401) C07C051-15
ADT EP 398287 A EP 1990-109234 19900516; DE 4015794 A DE 1990-4015794 19900516; DE 4015781 A DE 1990-4015781 19900516; ZA 9003756 A ZA 1990-3756 19900516; ZA 9003759 A ZA 1990-3759 19900516; JP 03209344 A JP 1990-128061 19900516; JP 03506040 W JP 1990-507349 19900516; DD 300404 A5 DD 1990-340734 19900516; DD 300688 A5 DD 1990-340735 19900516; AU 9339878 A AU 1993-39878 19930528, Div ex AU 1990-55091 ; AU 643210 B AU 1990-55092 19900516
FDT AU 643210 B Previous Publ. AU 9055092
PRAI US 1989-352269 19890516; EP 1990-109235 19900516
REP 1.Jnl.Ref; EP 182007; EP 1882; EP 299668; FR 1591573; GB 942743; US 3862311; US 4151273; EP 1822
IC ICM **A61K009-08**; C07C051-15; C07C053-132
ICS **A61K009-10**; **A61K009-48**; **A61K031-19**; **A61K037-24**; **A61K039-39**; **A61K047-30**; **A61K047-34**; B01J029-28; C07B041-08; C07B053-00; C07C031-13; C07C051-08; C07C051-16; C07C053-13; C07C053-23; C07C057-30; C07C059-13; C07C059-135; C07C059-64; C07C069-73; C07C215-10; **C07H005-06**
AB EP 398287 A UPAB: 19950306
Pharmaceutical compsns. comprise a drug and a water-sol. carrier with a m.pt. of 20-80 deg.C, where: (a) the drug is dissolved in the carrier in monomolecular or ionic form to form an isotropic soln.; (b) the drug is in its native conformation and/or its biologically active enantiomeric conformation; (c) the drug exhibits a mole fraction of 0.001-0.67 at 37 deg.C, (sic); (d) the carrier is molten, in the form of a single isotropic phase, at body temp.; (e) the isotropic soln. of the drug in the carrier solidifies at room temp.; (f) the solidified soln. is crystalline or non-crystalline, or contains the drug in crystalline form, or can crystallise out the drug (sic); (g) the soln. has an osmotic pressure and effects a molar freezing point depression; (h) the dissolved drug within

the polymer **electrolyte** (sic) has a temp.-dependent diffusion coefft. and a temp.-dependent specific conductivity.

ADVANTAGE - The compsns. provide rapid release and bioabsorption of the drug, are easy to prepare, contain only one additive (the carrier) and can be formulated as smaller dosage units than conventional tablets.

@(33pp Dwg.No.0/12)

0/12

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V01; B04-C03C; B10-C04C

L193 ANSWER 15 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1987-251012 [36] WPIX
DNC C1987-106204
TI Water-soluble salts of antiinflammatory agents and analgesics - with glucamine or N-methyl-glucamine.
DC B05
IN VERONESI, P A
PA (THER-N) THERAPICON SRL
CYC 6
PI DE 3700172 A 19870709 (198736)* 11p
JP 62252749 A 19871104 (198750)
US 4748174 A 19880531 (198824) 6p
ES 2003194 A 19881016 (198930)
KR 9000869 B 19900217 (199101)
IT 1207994 B 19890601 (199133)
JP 2568401 B2 19970108 (199706) 5p C07C215-10
DE 3700172 C2 19970123 (199708) 13p C07C215-10
ADT DE 3700172 A DE 1987-3700172 19870105; JP 62252749 A JP 1986-315969 19861226; US 4748174 A US 1987-363 19870105; ES 2003194 A ES 1986-3652 19861231; JP 2568401 B2 JP 1986-315969 19861226; DE 3700172 C2 DE 1987-3700172 19870105
FDT JP 2568401 B2 Previous Publ. JP 62252749
PRAI IT 1986-19004 19860103
IC **A61K009-08**; **A61K031-60**; C07C057-58; C07C059-56; C07C091-26; C07D207-20; C07D207-32; C07D209-82; C07D213-60; C07D231-56; C07D237-14; C07D277-24; C07D279-02; C07D333-06; C07D491-04; **C07H005-06**
ICM C07C215-10
ICS **A61K009-08**; **A61K031-19**; **A61K031-22**; **A61K031-38**; **A61K031-40**; **A61K031-415**; **A61K031-425**; **A61K031-54**; **A61K031-60**; C07C057-58; C07C059-56; C07C091-26; C07C215-12; C07D207-20; C07D207-32; C07D209-82; C07D213-60; C07D231-56; C07D237-14; C07D277-24; C07D279-02; C07D333-06; C07D333-24; C07D491-04; **C07H005-06**
AB DE 3700172 A UPAB: 19930922
Water-soluble glucamine or N-methylglucamine salts of formula (I) are new: where R = H or Me; R1 = an anion of aspirin, bucloxic acid, flufenamic acid, mefenamic acid, niflumic acid, triaprofenic acid, tolfenamic acid, bendazac, carprofen, ketoprofen, diclofenac, diflunisal, etodolac, fenbufen, fenoprofen, fentiazac, flurbiprofen, isoxicam, naproxen, pirprofen, piroxicam, sulindac, suprofen, tenoxicam, tolmetin or zomepirac.

(I) are prepd. by reacting glucamine or N-methylglucamine with an equimolar amt. of R1H, pref. in H2O or EtOH.

USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) are orally administrable antiinflammatory agents and analgesics with good gastrointestinal absorption properties and good gastric compatibility.

0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B06-D05; B06-D15; B06-E05; B06-F02; B06-F03; B07-B01; B07-D02; B07-D04C; B07-F01; B10-A07; B10-A10; B10-B02A; B10-C03; B10-C04; B12-D01; B12-D07
ABEQ US 4748174 A UPAB: 19930922

Novel water soluble acid addn. salt of meglumine or glucamine contains a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory and analgesic drug (NSAID). NSAID comprises acetylsalicylic acid, buctoxic acid, flufenamic acid pref. anamic acid, niflumic acid, tiaprofenic acid, tolfenamic acid, bendazae, carprofen, betaprofen, diclofenac, diflunisal, etodolao, fenbufen, fenoprofen, fentiazac, flurbiprofen, isoxicam, naproxen, pirfrofen, piroxicam, sulindac, suprofen, tenoxicam, tolmetin, or zomepirae.

ADVANTAGE - Can be administered parenterally, orally, rectally or topically.

L193 ANSWER 16 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1986-285896 [44] WPIX
DNC C1986-123681
TI Prodn. of pure natural heparan and dermatan sulphate(s) - by simplified extn. etc. from animal tissue proteoglycans, used as fibrinolytic agents etc..
DC B04
IN DEAMBROSI, L; FERRARI, G; PAGELLA, P; DE, AMBROSI L; DEL, BONO R
PA (MEDI-N) MEDIOLANUM FARM SRL; (MEDI-N) MEDIOLANUM FARM SPA
CYC 22
PI EP 199033 A 19861029 (198644)* EN 19p
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
PT 82198 A 19860916 (198644)
AU 8654727 A 19860918 (198645)
JP 61218601 A 19860929 (198645)
NO 8600940 A 19861006 (198647)
ZA 8601855 A 19860912 (198649)
FI 8601020 A 19860914 (198650)
DK 8601138 A 19860914 (198707)
ES 8705894 A 19870801 (198735)
US 4783447 A 19881108 (198847)
JP 02038601 B 19900831 (199039)
CA 1286286 C 19910716 (199133)
IT 1208509 B 19890710 (199135)
EP 199033 B1 19940105 (199402) EN 14p C08B037-08
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
DE 3689493 G 19940217 (199408) C08B037-08
ADT EP 199033 A EP 1986-102963 19860306; AU 8654727 A AU 1986-54727 19860313; ZA 8601855 A ZA 1986-1855 19860312; ES 8705894 A ES 1986-552898 19860312; US 4783447 A US 1986-838133 19860310; JP 02038601 B JP 1986-53838 19860313; EP 199033 B1 EP 1986-102963 19860306; DE 3689493 G DE 1986-3689493 19860306, EP 1986-102963 19860306
FDT DE 3689493 G Based on EP 199033
PRAI IT 1985-19885 19850323
REP 3.Jnl.Ref; A3...8813; DE 2508082; EP 97625; No-SR.Pub; US 3179566; 4.Jnl.Ref
IC **A61K031-72; A61K035-00; C07H005-06;** C07H007-03; C08B037-08
ICM C08B037-08
ICS **A61K031-72; A61K035-00; C07H005-06;** C07H007-03; C08B037-10
AB EP 199033 A UPAB: 19930922
Prodn. of natural heparan sulphate (I) and detmatan sulphate (II) in pure form from mixts. of proteoglycans (III) in animal tissues from the aorta, myocardium and vascularised organs comprises (a) extrng. the (III) from the finely micronised tissues with an aq. urea soln.; (b) filtering and clarifying the extract and removing the urea from it; (c) splitting the bond between the mucopolysaccharide and proteins; (d) pptng. the proteins and removing them; (e) eliminating tras of nucleic acids; (f) pptng. the mucopolysaccharides; and (g) fractionating the (I) and (II) and purifying them.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The pure (I) and (II) are obtd. without any chemical or enzymatic degradation during the process, and they are not contaminated with other mucopolysaccharides. The process is suitable for large-scale use, and it is simpler than prior processes, with consequent economic advantages. The (I) has fibrinolytic and antithrombin (III) activates

properties and does not interfere with the properties of (II). The (II) significantly inhibits Factor Xa, without significantly altering coagulation time, and it activates the fibrinolytic effects of the (I). Does is 75-600 mg orally daily or 50-400 mg intramuscularly daily.
0/0

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: B04-C02E1; B04-C02E2; B12-C09; B12-H02; B12-H04

ABEQ US 4783447 A UPAB: 19930922
Process for prodn. pure natural heparan and dermatan sulphates from mixt. of proteoglycans from animal aorta, myocardium and vascularised organs, comprises extn. of proteoglycans from micronised tissues by treatment with soln. of urea, quanidine, thiourea or KCNS, filtration, clarification and partial elimination fo solubilising agent, splitting bond between mucopolysaccharide and protein, eliminating nucleic acids, pptg. mucopolysaccharide and fractionation and purificn. of heparan and dermatan sulphates.

USE - Treatment of thrombogenic, venous, arterial and atherogenic episodes by admin. heparan sulphate at dose 75-600 mg/day p.o. or 50-400 mg/day p.e. Treatment of venous thrombosis is by admin. dermatan sulphate at above dosage, or treatment of all above episodes by admin. 1:1 mixt. of heparan and dermatan sulphatesat dose 50-600 mg/day p.o. or 50-400 mg/day p.e.

ABEQ EP 199033 B UPAB: 19940223
A process for producing natural heparan sulphate and dermatan sulphate not contaminated with other mucopolysaccharides families from mixture of proteoglycans of animal tissues organs from the aorta, myocadium and vascularized organs, characterised by the following stages: extracting the proteoglycans from said tissues in finely micronised form by treatment with a solution of demineralised water containing between 0.5% and 2% by weight of sodium acetate, between 0.5% and 1% by weight of EDTA sodium salt, and between 20% and 35% by weight of a compound selected from the group consisting of urea, guanidine, thiourea, potassium thiocyanate/urea in a weight ratio of solution to tissues which lies between 2 and 4, under agitation, at room temperature, for a time of between 15 and 50 hours; filtering and clarifying the solution, and eliminating the compound used for the previous treatment by repeated dilution with demineralised water and concentration with ultrafiltration, the repetition being continued until a solution is obtained having a content of said compound less than 5% by weight; splitting the bond between the mucopolysaccarides and proteins by treating the liquid of the preceding stage with a sodium chloride solution of concentration between 8.7% and 14.5% by weight in a quantity such as to obtain a final NaCl concentration of between 1.5 and 2,5 M, at ambient temperature, for a time of between 5 and 15 hours; precipitating the proteins by treatment with trichloroacetic acid at a concentration of between 3% and 6% by weight, and filtering; eliminating the nucleic acid traces by treatment with activated earths in a quantity of between 2% and 5% by weight with respect to the solution, at a pH of between 3 and 4, under agitation at ambient temperature for 2 hours; precipitating the mucopolysaccharides by treatment with alcohols or ketones, such as methanol, ethanol or acetone in a volumetric ratio of between 0.8:1 and 1.2:1 with respect to the solution, at a pH of between 5 and 6; fractionating the heparan sulphate and dermatan sulphate by dissolving the crude product containing them in demineralised water to the extent of 1%-3% by weight, treating with cationic resins, neutralising with calcium hydroxide and effecting fractional precipitation by adding acetone, firstly up to a concentration of 30% by volume and separation by filtration of the precipitated dermatan sulphate and then by furtherly adding acetone up to a concentration of 50% by volume and separating the precipitated heparan sulphate; purifying the heparan sulphate and dermatan sulphate by redissolving the two crude products, each separately, in a 2 M sodium chloride solution up to a concentration in this solution of between 3% and 7% by weight, filtering, and then reprecipitating the pure products by adding methanol in a volumetric ratio of between 0.8:2 and 1.2:2 with respect to the solution.
Dwg.0/0

L193 ANSWER 17 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1986-176459 [28] WPIX
DNC C1986-076008
TI Injectable antibacterial stable solutions - contg. amino glycoside, antioxidant, and buffer to pH 7.3 to 7.4.
DC B03
IN JARAY, M; KALOY, K; KOVACS, E; SOMFAI, E
PA (CHIN) CHINOIN GYOGYSZER ES VEGYESZETI
CYC 24
PI BE 904289 A 19860616 (198628)* 16p
LU 86343 A 19860624 (198635)
GB 2171907 A 19860910 (198637)
EP 195114 A 19860924 (198639) EN
R: CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
AU 8653845 A 19860911 (198644)
NL 8600480 A 19861001 (198644)
PT 82144 A 19860916 (198644)
SE 8601050 A 19860908 (198644)
JP 61267523 A 19861127 (198702)
DK 8601017 A 19860908 (198705)
HU 40758 T 19870227 (198713)
DD 243208 A 19870225 (198725)
ES 8704078 A 19870601 (198726)
CN 85106763 A 19870211 (198818)
KR 8702159 B 19871214 (198823)
SU 1440328 A 19881123 (198922)
GB 2171907 B 19890614 (198924)
CA 1267091 A 19900327 (199017)
EP 195114 B 19900516 (199020)
R: CH DE FR LI
DE 3577657 G 19900621 (199026)
IL 77958 A 19901223 (199107)
IT 1203543 B 19890215 (199125)
SE 466384 B 19920210 (199209)
DK 165669 B 19930104 (199306) A61K031-71 <--
JP 05072365 B 19931012 (199343) 6p A61K031-71 <--
ADT BE 904289 A BE 1986-904289 19860226; GB 2171907 A GB 1986-605629 19860307; EP 195114 A EP 1985-109621 19850731; NL 8600480 A NL 1986-480 19860226; JP 61267523 A JP 1986-49489 19860306; ES 8704078 A ES 1986-552709 19860306; SU 1440328 A SU 1986-4027095 19860307; GB 2171907 B GB 1986-5629 19860307; DK 165669 B DK 1986-1017 19860306; JP 05072365 B JP 1986-49489 19860306
FDT DK 165669 B Previous Publ. DK 8601017; JP 05072365 B Based on JP 61267523
PRAI HU 1985-859 19850307
REP A3...8805; DE 2726208; EP 3150; GB 1470676; No-SR.Pub
IC ICM **A61K031-71**
ICS **A61K009-08; A61K047-00; C07H005-06;** C07H015-22
ICA C07H015-222
AB BE 904289 A UPAB: 19930922
Stable aqs. parenteral compsns. contg. an antibacterial aminoglycoside (I) having a pyranose ring unsaturated between positions 4' and 5' and substituted by an aminoalkyl group in position 5', are prepd. by (a) dissolving (I) or its salt in water; (b) adjusting to pH 7.3-7.4; (c) addn. of an antioxidant; d) sterile filtration and passage of nitrogen through the soln. (e) filling ampoules with the soln. under N2.
ADVANTAGE - The solns. are stable in both their pH and colour. Since the pH is the same as that of normal blood or plasma, injection causes no adverse side effects and has optimal medical benefit.
0/3
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B02-N; B02-S
ABEQ EP 195114 B UPAB: 19930922
1 pH and colour stabilized, aq. parenteral pharmaceutical compositions comprising an antibacterial aminoglycoside comprising a pyranose ring

being unsaturated between postions 4' and 5' and substituted with an aminoalkyl group at positions ', obtainable by dissolving the antibacterial aminoglycoside or a salt thereof in water adjusting the pH of the soln. to 7,3-7,4, adding an antioxidant to the soln., bubbling nitrogen through the soln. after sterile filtration and filing the soln. thus obtd. into ampoules under nitrogen.

ABEQ GB 2171907 B UPAB: 19930922
pH and colour-stabilized, aqueous parenteral pharmaceutical compositions comprising sisomicin, netimicin or a parenterally acceptable salt thereof obtainable by - dissolving the active ingredient or a salt thereof in water, - adjusting the pH of the solution to 7.3-7.4, - adding an antioxidant to the solution, - bubbling nitrogen through the solution after sterile filtration, and - filling the solution thus obtained into ampoules under nitrogen.

ABEQ JP 93072365 B UPAB: 19931207
Stable aq. parenteral compsns. contg. an antibacterial aminoglycoside (I) having a pyranose ring unsatd. between positions 4' and 5' and substituted by an aminoalkyl group in position5', are prepd. by (a) dissolving (I) or its salt in water; (b) adjusting to pH 7.3-7.4; (c) addn. of an antioxidant; (d) sterile filtration and passage of nitrogen through the soln. and (e) filling ampoules with the soln. under N2.
ADVANTAGE - The solns. are stable in both their pH and colour. Since the pH is the same as that of normal blood or plasma, injection causes no adverse side effects and has optimal medical benefit. (J61267523-A)

L193 ANSWER 18 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1986-107379 [17] WPIX
DNC C1986-045866
TI Medium for electric field-induced prepn. of viable **fused** cells - is isotonic soln. contg. non-**electrolyte**, e.g. inositol or **glucosamine**, and **electrolytes**.
DC D16
IN ZIMMERMANN, U
PA (GENA) GAF CORP; (GCAG-N) GCA CORP
CYC 2
PI DE 3437469 A 19860417 (198617)* 33p
WO 8602382 A 19860424 (198618)
GB 2179368 A 19870304 (198709)
ADT GB 2179368 A GB 1985-13803 19851011
PRAI DE 1984-3437469 19841012; DE 1984-3448012 19841012
IC C12N001-16; C12N005-00; C12N013-00; C12N015-00
AB DE 3437469 A UPAB: 19930922
Medium for prepn. of viable, fused cells by field-induced electric fusion has a compatible pH and consists predominantly of an isotonic aq. soln. of non-**electrolytes** (A) and **electrolytes** (B) with concn. ratio (A):(B) at least 10:1.
Tne new feature is that (A) includes at least one poly-substd. deriv. of one or more of the basic structures cyclohexane (CH), tetrahydrofuran (THF) and tetrahydropyran (THP). The CH derivs. contain at least 2 OH gps., and the THF and THP derivs. at least one OH and one NH2 as ring substits., and/or an aliphatic side chain. The isotonicity of the soln. is provided by the total osmolarity of (A) and (B).
USE/ADVANTAGE - The addn. of (A) to the medium improves the yield of viable (dividable) cells. Only mild conditions are required which is esp. valuable for very sensitive cells such as hybridomas.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: D05-H01

L193 ANSWER 19 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1985-224907 [37] WPIX
DNC C1985-097869
TI Antiinflammatory aza propazone compsn. - contain carbohydrate and carboxylic acid salt to prevent gastric erosion.
DC B05

PA (RAIN) RAINSFORD K D; (RAIN-I) RAINSFORD K D; (WHIT-I) WHITEHOUSE M W
CYC 20
PI EP 154523 A 19850911 (198537)* EN 14p
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
GB 2155329 A 19850925 (198539)
AU 8539506 A 19850912 (198544)
NO 8500913 A 19850930 (198546)
DK 8501064 A 19850909 (198549)
JP 60215635 A 19851029 (198549)
ZA 8501642 A 19850905 (198549)
PT 80078 A 19860317 (198615)
ES 8800598 A 19880201 (198811)
EP 154523 B 19890322 (198912) EN
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
DE 3568943 G 19890427 (198918)
CA 1256803 A 19890704 (198929)
US 5034379 A 19910723 (199132)
ADT EP 154523 A EP 1985-301395 19850228; GB 2155329 A GB 1984-6055 19840308;
ES 8800598 A ES 1985-541054 19850307; US 5034379 A US 1989-368100 19890619
PRAI GB 1984-6055 19840308
REP A3...8623; EP 13783; No-SR.Pub
IC A61K031-53; A61K047-00; C07D487-04
AB EP 154523 A UPAB: 19930925
Antiinflammatory formulation comprises azapropazone (I), a metabolisable carbohydrate (II) and alkali metal salt, alkaline earth metal salt or ammonium salt of a carboxylic acid or its precursor (III). The minimum molar ratio of (II) to (I) is 1:1 the minimum molar ratio of carboxylate (III) to (I) is also 1:1 and the pH of the formulation is between 2 and 8.
Suitable metal carboxylics include disodium hydrogen citrate, monosodium dihydrogen citrate and monosodium succinate. Carbohydrates include sucrose, galactose, mannose, arabinose, ribose, lactose and n-acetyl glucosamide.
ADVANTAGE - Erosion of the gastric lining by (I) is reduced.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B05-A01B; B06-D17; B07-A02; B10-A07; B12-D07; B12-J01
ABEQ EP 154523 B UPAB: 19930925
A pharmaceutical formulation comprising azapropazone, a pharmaceutically-acceptable metabolisable carbohydrate, and an alkali metal salt, alkaline earth metal salt, or ammonium salt of a metabolic carboxylic acid or precursor thereof, wherein the minimum molar ratio of carbohydrate to azapropazone is 1:1, the minimum molar ratio of carboxylate to azapropazone is 1:1, and the pH of an aqueous solution of said formulation is within the range of 2 to 8.
ABEQ US 5034379 A UPAB: 19930925
Pharmaceutical formulation comprises azapropazone, a pharmaceutically acceptable metabolisable carbohydrate and alkali(ne earth) metal salt or ammonium salt of a metabolic carboxylic acid or its precursor. The min. molar ratio of both carbohydrate to azapropazone and carboxylate to azapropazone is 1:1 and the pH of an aq. soln. of the formulation is 2-8.
The metabolic carboxylate is pref. a mono- or dihydrogen citrate, a hydrogen succinate or an acetate. The metabolisable carbohydrate is pref. glucose, sucrose, galactose, mannose, arabinose, ribose, lactose or **n-acetyl glucosamine**.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Used for reducing damage to gastric mucosal lining. The soln. is storage stable. @

L193 ANSWER 20 OF 20 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1985-099097 [17] WPIX
CR 1983-14905K [07]; 1986-162168 [25]; 1986-271924 [42]; 1988-014163 [02]
DNC C1985-042889
TI New hyaluronic'acid fractions - useful for wound healing or treating eye or joint disorders.
DC A96 B04 C03
IN LORENZI, S; ROMEO, A; VALLE, F D; DELLA, VALLE F

PA (DVAL-I) DELLA VALLE F; (FIDI-N) FIDIA SPA
CYC 24
PI BE 900810 A 19850411 (198517)* 37p
EP 138572 A 19850424 (198517) EN
R: AT DE GB IT NL SE
FR 2553099 A 19850412 (198520)
AU 8434148 A 19850418 (198523)
NO 8404054 A 19850506 (198525)
PT 79339 A 19850509 (198526)
ZA 8407942 A 19850404 (198528)
FI 8403990 A 19850412 (198530)
DK 8404853 A 19850412 (198531)
LU 85582 A 19850604 (198541)
HU 36834 T 19851028 (198601)
ES 8507573 A 19851216 (198611)
JP 61028503 A 19860208 (198612)
CA 1205031 A 19860527 (198626)
KR 8601148 B 19860818 (198652)
CN 85102921 A 19861008 (198730)
CH 666897 A 19880831 (198838)
EP 138572 B 19900725 (199030)
R: AT DE GB IT NL SE
IT 1178041 B 19870903 (199035)
DE 3482812 G 19900830 (199036)
IL 73217 A 19910730 (199133)
IT 1212892 B 19891130 (199150)
IL 96943 A 19930315 (199322) A61K047-36 <--
JP 06008323 B2 19940202 (199408) C08B037-08
US 5442053 A 19950815 (199538) 29p C07H005-04 <--
DK 171029 B 19960422 (199622) C08B037-08
JP 08259604 A 19961008 (199650) 16p C08B037-08
JP 2611159 B2 19970521 (199725) 16p C08B037-08
US 5631241 A 19970520 (199726) 23p A61K031-715 <--
US 5925626 A 19990720 (199935) A61K031-70 <--
ADT BE 900810 A BE 1984-900810 19841011; EP 138572 A EP 1984-306914 19841010; FR 2553099 A FR 1984-15547 19841010; ZA 8407942 A ZA 1984-7942 19841011; JP 61028503 A JP 1984-214046 19841011; IL 96943 A IL 1984-96943 19841010; JP 06008323 B2 JP 1984-214046 19841011; US 5442053 A CIP of US 1982-425462 19820928, CIP of US 1984-669431 19841108, CIP of US 1985-719113 19850402, Cont of US 1985-756824 19850719, Cont of US 1989-452681 19891219, US 1992-931949 19920819; DK 171029 B DK 1984-4853 19841010; JP 08259604 A Div ex JP 1984-214046 19841011, JP 1995-211646 19841011; JP 2611159 B2 Div ex JP 1984-214046 19841011, JP 1995-211646 19841011; US 5631241 A CIP of US 1984-669431 19841108, CIP of US 1985-719113 19850402, Cont of US 1985-756824 19850719, Cont of US 1989-452681 19891219, Cont of US 1992-931949 19920819, US 1995-426905 19950421; US 5925626 A Cont of US 1983-564906 19831223, Cont of US 1985-719113 19850402, Cont of US 1990-494423 19900316, Cont of US 1991-725765 19910628, US 1995-471016 19950606
FDT IL 96943 A Div ex IL 73217; JP 06008323 B2 Based on JP 61028503; US 5442053 A CIP of US 4593091, Cont of US 5166331; DK 171029 B Previous Publ. DK 8404853; JP 2611159 B2 Previous Publ. JP 08259604; US 5631241 A Cont of US 5166331, Cont of US 5442053
PRAI IT 1984-48979 19841009; IT 1983-49143 19831011; IT 1985-47924 19850402
REP 3.Jnl.Ref; A3...8606; No-SR.Pub; US 2583096; US 3396081; US 4303676; 2.Jnl.Ref
IC **A61K031-73**; B01D000-00; C07G017-00; C07H007-03; C08B037-08; C08C037-08; C12P019-26
ICM **A61K031-70**; **A61K031-715**; **A61K047-36**; **C07H005-04**; C08B037-08
ICS **A61K009-08**; **A61K031-725**; **A61K031-73**; B01D000-00; C07G017-00; C07H007-03; C08C037-08; C12P019-26
ICA C12S003-02
AB BE 900810 A UPAB: 19951004
Pure non-inflammatory hyaluronic acid fractions (I) with an av. molecular

wt. of 30,000-730,000 and their Na and K salts are new. The fractions have molecular wts. of 50,000-100,000 (Ia), 250,000-350,000 (Ib) and 500,000-730,000 (Ic).

USE - (Ia) is useful for promoting wound healing. (Ic) is useful for treating disorders of the joints in humans and animals (esp. horses) and for replacing intra-ocular fluids. (Ib) is a combination of (Ia) and (Ib) and may be used for the same purpose as (Ia). (I) are also useful as carriers for drugs, e.g. pilocarpine, triamcinolone, epidermal growth factor, streptamycin or gentamicin. (Fl)

Dwg.0/1

Dwg.0/1

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: A03-A; A10-E21; A12-V01; B04-C02; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B12-A07; B12-D03; B12-L04; C04-C02; C05-A01A; C05-A01B; C12-A07; C12-D03; C12-L04

ABEQ EP 138572 B UPAB: 19930925

A process for preparing a substantially pure, non-inflammatory, hyaluronic acid fraction comprising: subjecting starting material tissue to solvent extraction to produce a mixture containing hyaluronic acid, and subjecting the resulting mixture to molecular filtration to obtain a hyaluronic acid fraction having an average molecular weight of from 50,000 to 730,000, said fraction being substantially free of hyaluronic acid having a molecular weight of less than 30,000.

ABEQ US 5166331 A UPAB: 19930925

Pharmaceutical compsn. comprises as active ingredient a neutral or partially neutralised salt of hyaluronic acid or its MW fraction (Fig.1) with a basic drug for topical admin. readily absorbed intradermally or via the nasal or rectal mucosa, together with topical excipient.

Pref. a partial salt is used with an optical drug partially salified with alkali(ne earth) metal or Al or NH4 as neutral salt. Mol. wt. fractions are 30000-730000, free of mol. wt. below 30000; 50000-100000; and 500000-730000.

Drugs include antibiotics, anti-infectives, antivirals, anti-inflammatories (NSAID's), wound healers, cytostatics, cytotoxics, anaesthetics, cholinergic promoters and antagonists for dermatological, otolinoloryngological, obstetrical and neurological use. Prepn. is by homogenisation of hencrests in acetone, agitation, centrifugation and vacuum drying.

USE - 50000-100000 MW fractions for wound healing and 500000-730000 for intraocular and intra-articular injections without causing inflammation. HA enhances drug action.

0/1

ABEQ US 5442053 A UPAB: 19950927

Partial or stoichiometrically neutral salt of hyaluronic acid (HA) or its mol.wt. fraction with at least one pharmacologically active substance (PAS) of a basic nature supplied for topical admin. is claimed.

The active substance is for dermatological, ophthalmological, otorhinolaryngological, odontological, angiological, obstetrical or neurological use as an antibiotic, antiinfective, antiviral, antimicrobial, antiinflammatory, wound healing, cytostatic cytotoxic, anaepthetic, cholinergic promoter, cholinergic antagonist, adrenergic promoter or adrenergic antagonist agent, e.g. kanamycin, amikacin, tobramycin, spectinomycin, oleandomycin, carbomycin, spiramycin, oxytetracycline, routetracycline, bacitracin, polymyxin B, gramicidin, colistin, chloramphenicol, uncomycin, amphotericin B, griseofulvin, myotatin, diethylcarbamazine, mebendazol, sulphacetamide, sulphadiazine, sulphisoxazole, iodeoxuridine, adenine, arabinoside, trifluorothymidine, etc. Pref. the HA is a fraction of mol.wt. 30000-730000 (50000-100000) or 500000-730000.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The HA fractions are used e.g. for stimulating wound healing, for intraocular or intraarticular infections for replacing the endobulbar liqs. in the eye and for treating damaged bone joints, resp. The HA is pref. the vehicle in phthalmic solns. HA enhances the biological activity of ophthalmic drugs. The HA contg. compsns. have good tolerability to the cornea and allows the use of a high percentage of HA

that can be obtd. from source tissues.
Dwg.1/1
ABEQ US 5631241 A UPAB: 19970626
A hyaluronic acid derivative which is a partial or a stoichiometrically neutral salt of hyaluronic acid or a molecular weight fraction and at least one pharmacologically active substance of a basic nature.
Dwg.0/1

=> d his l158-

(FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:20:42 ON 14 NOV 2001)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:21:08 ON 14 NOV 2001

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 08:22:47 ON 14 NOV 2001
E WO9706810/PN
L158 1 S E3
L159 499 S L9
L160 1831 S L12-L24
L161 994 S (C07H005-04 OR C07H005-06)/IC,ICM,ICS,ICA,ICI
E R19528+ALL/DCN
L162 26 S E1
E R13120+ALL/DCN
L163 103 S E1
E R11404+ALL/DCN
L164 13 S E1
E R06646+ALL/DCN
L165 1305 S E1
E R06671+ALL/DCN
L166 702 S E1
E R13591+ALL/DCN
L167 44 S E1
E R06028+ALL/DCN
L168 33 S E1
E R04265+ALL/DCN
L169 54 S E1
E R15745+ALL/DCN
L170 29 S E1
E R11382+ALL/DCN
L171 127 S E1
E R04810+ALL/DCN
L172 700 S E1
E R01081+ALL/DCN
L173 2696 S E1 OR 1081/DRN
E R06966+ALL/DCN
L174 11 S E1
E R06645+ALL/DCN
L175 998 S E1
E R07364+ALL/DCN
L176 10 S E1
E R01649+ALL/DCN
L177 225 S E1 OR 1649/DRN
E R01615+ALL/DCN
L178 289 S E1 OR 1615/DRN
E R00038+ALL/DCN
L179 8602 S E1 OR 0038/DRN
L180 3171 S L159-L164,L167,L178,L174
L181 17 S L180 AND ELECTROLYT?
L182 19 S L180 AND L165,L166,L175,L173,L172,L171,L170,L169,L168
L183 56 S L180 AND ?DIALYS?
L184 2 S L180 AND (M782(S)P723(S)R023)/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
L185 31 S L180 AND A61K009-08/IC,ICM,ICS,ICA
L186 4 S L181,L182 AND L183,L185
L187 23 S L161 AND L181-L186
L188 14 S L187 AND A61K/IC,ICM,ICS

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L189          17 S L158,L184,L186,L188
L190          53 S L181,L182,L185,L187 NOT L189
L191           1 S L190 AND DRINK/TI
L192           2 S L190 AND (DIALY? OR FUSED)/TI
L193          20 S L189,L191,L192

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 08:49:09 ON 14 NOV 2001
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